The New-York Times.

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were again weighed anchor, and moved slowly up the East River to the place where she now lies, opposite the Navy-Yard. Her progress was a magnificent ovation. The piers on either side, the rigging of the vessels at anchor, the tops and windows of the houses, were alive with spectators, whose joyous huzzas swept over the water like distant music. The ferry-boats, crammed with passengers, many of whom were obliged to mount the upper decks, diverged from their respective courses, circumvented the majestic ship as she moved lazily against the ebbing tide, and saluted her by dipping their colors—the people cheering all the time as if they were going mad. Every passing craft, from the mud-scow to the emigrant-ship, contributed its quota of admiring applause. As the night fell, the buildings facing the river were, here and there, illuminated, shining like big pieces cut out of the starlit sky, and set up on end. By and bye a rocket would appear, darting up through the air, and bursting into a shower of blazing spray, whose reflection played over the rippling water as if of a shattered moonbeam. But these displays paled their inefectual fires before that which Heaven provided. The lightning, which FARADAY caught and HOWES taught, burst out, and glared and frolicked from behind the black clouds that rose pile on pile in the West, as if it were conscious of the new conquest in which it was to play so essential a part, and in achieving which the *Niagara* had rendered so important service. But at length the *Niagara* arrived at her anchorage ground, and was moored to a buoy. She was immediately surrounded by small craft, which came from all quarters. Every thing on board was hustle and confusion. The officers and crew, delighted with the prospect of so pleasant a termination to so tedious and tedious an absence, ran hither and thither in all the flurry excited by the prospect of approaching relaxation. Yet all was order. The discipline of the vessel was never for a moment disregarded. And yet the *Niagara* herself seems badly out of order. The vast receptacle in which the cable was coiled broke up her interior arrangements and comforts.

The paying out machinery was a sore incumbrance and interfered seriously with the freedom of the deck. That all these obstacles should have been overcome by zeal and a sense of duty, and a warm interest in the success of the enterprise, so as to contribute in no ordinary degree to that same success, confers additional credit on the Commander and his subordinates. Their services, if not their names, are engraven on a monument more lasting than brass.

Soon after the ship came to another off the Navy-yard, Captain HUDSON left, and was made to endure a series of honors which are elsewhere recorded.

The officers spoke with great freedom of the trials and anxieties incident to the last attempt to lay the cable. The repeated failures had produced a feeling of discouragement which effected all alike, and the task was finally undertaken more from a sense of duty to the public, than from any sanguine hopes of success which had sustained them in previous efforts. One of the officers asserted that it was not until half the cable had been successfully deposited in the bed of the ocean, and the electric current was passing through it, that a renewed feeling of success began to animate them. Mr. EVERETT scarcely closed his eyes, or remitted his vigilance over the paying out machinery during the whole six days and nights. Mr. FIELD, with an occasional alternation with Mr. WHITHOUSE, was always on deck, watching every movement, and manifesting the utmost solicitude for the success of the enterprise. Not the slightest detail escaped his observation. Captain HUDSON remarked that the day they made the land at Trinity Bay, there was a line of icebergs on each side of them. It struck him as a signal interposition of Providence, and, pointing to the opening through the dense mass of ice, he remarked, "the way is all open for us, let the ship go ahead." The companies were so much disturbed by local attraction, from the presence of the large mass of iron cable on board, that it was found impossible to steer by it with safety, notwithstanding a high platform was erected, on which I was placed, above the deck, where a man was stationed to control the ship. In this situation, Captal HUDSON says the cable could not have been laid had it not been for the assistance of the officers, who went ahead, following the great circle course laid down in the chart. Captain DAYMAN never slept for five nights, and his constant attention to the use of observing instruments, in order to keep exactly on the course, nearly prostrated him. His eyes were bloodshot, and his system reduced by incessant watching and exertion.

After entering Trinity Bay they encountered more difficulties than on any time previous, and Mr. EVERETT, who never left the mouth of the speaking tube which communicated with the engineers, was compelled to have the engine repeatedly stopped, and set in motion, to avoid accident to the cable. At one time a double coil came up, and in another instant it would have been snapped asunder, but his watchful eye detected the trouble, and a stentorian order brought the engines to a sudden stop, and saved the cable.

Officers and Crew of the Niagara.

U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, August, 1858.

OFFICERS.

Captain—WILLIAM L. HUDSON.
Lieutenant—JAMES H. NORTH.
Lieutenant—JOSHUA D. TODD.
Lieutenant—JOHN GUEST.
Lieutenant—WM. A. WEBB.
Lieutenant—J. R. MCCARTY.
Lieutenant—BARCLAY GUERNSEY, (Acting Master.)
Surgeon—D. G. GREEN.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—F. M. GUERNSEY.
Assistant Surgeon—WM. S. HAY.
Purser—J. C. ELDRIDGE.
Marine Officer—WM. S. BOYD.
Boatswain—ROBT. DIXON.
Gunner—JOHN WEBSTER.
Carpenter—H. P. LESLIE.
Sailmaker—WM. B. FUGITT.
Captain's Clerk—JOHN W. HUDSON.
Lieutenant of Marines—W. S. BOYD.
Purser's Clerk———MILLARD.
Master's Mates—J. W. GOODRIDGE, J. R. HUDSON, A. M. MASON, H. W. BROOKE, GEORGE KENWORTH, A. STOCKHOLM.
Purser's Steward—ROBERT G. SIMPSON.
Master-at-Arms—GEORGE O'CONNER.
First Lieutenant's Clerk—HENRY V. RICHARDSON.
Wardroom Cook—EDWARD DAVIS.
Captain's Steward—THEOPHILUS NICHOLS.
Captain of Main Hold—JOHN RYAN.
Captains of Forecastle—WM. DUNCAN, JOHN NICHOLSON.
Captain of Foretop—JAMES HARRINGTON.
Captain of Maintop—EDWARD WRIGHT.
Captain of Mizzentop—FRANCIS J. TIMMINS.
Captain of after Guard—HENRY V. RICHARDSON.
Coxswains—THOMAS REED, RICHARD RATTS.
Boatswain's Mates—PETER RITCHIE.
Quartermasters—JAMES BURNEY, WM. FINNEY, PETER MOANLER.
Cooper—ANDREW F. QUINN.

ENGINEERS CORPS.

Chief Engineer—JOSHUA FOLLANSBEE.
First Assistant Engineer—JOHN FANTON.
First Assistant Engineer—WM. S. SEAWS.
Second Assistant Engineer—GEO. B. JOHNSON.
Second Assistant Engineer—MORTIMER KELLOGG.
Third Assistant Engineer—JACKSON MCELWELL.
Third Assistant Engineer—GEO. F. KEYS.
Third Assistant Engineer—W. G. HELGHES.
Third Assistant Engineer—J. H. BAILEY.

PETTY OFFICERS.

Yeoman—Francis H. Bacons
Surgeon's Steward—Robert Cowle.
Ship's Carpenter—Geo. W. Adams.
Ship's Cook—Wm. Anderson.
Captain's Cook—James Corker.
Wardroom Steward—Lorenzo Criscola.
Captain of Foretold—Wm. Salton.

SEAMEN.

Robert Burt,	Wm. Keeble,
Charles Miller,	Thos. Kinney,
Peter Peterson,	Jas. Anderson,
Charles Brown,	Jas. Logue,
John Hall,	Henry Parsons,
Daniel Griffiths,	Jos. Brown,
John Clark,	Jos. Young,
Wm. Carney,	Wm. Thompson,
Wm. Anderson,	Wm. Wood,
Wm. Perry,	Thomas Young,
Edward White,	John Macgrath,
Geo. Shoukeley,	George Baker,
Henry Brown,	George Davis,
David H. Daniels,	Henry Ford,
Thomas Wood,	Francis Gillespie,
John Thompson,	Thomas Robinson,
Rob. Harvey,	John Scofield,
John Nelson,	John Bennett,
James Gordon,	Fredk. Nelson,
George Blake,	David Gardner,
Burrough Betts,	Geo. Downes,
Geo. Bennett,	Henry Pierce,
Jerome Dannelith,	Thomas Smith,
John Brown,	Martin Geyer,
Thomas Finley,	James Cameron,
James Mooney,	James Lawrence,
Henry Perkins,	Andrew Smith,
Francis Smith,	John Bayne,
John Ferguson,	Rodney Murray,
Cornelius Mahon,	Richard Allen,
[illegible]	John Connelly,
[illegible]	James Ward,
[illegible]	John Bennett,
[illegible]	Thomas Smith,
[illegible]	Wm. J. Willis,
[illegible]	Frederick Bell,
[illegible]	Frank Phillips,
[illegible]	Wm. E. Wells,

ORDINARY SEAMEN.

Daniel Griffith,	Peter Shannon,
Wm. Clifford,	David Kezer,
John Phillips,	Robert Christian,
Wm. Lewis,	James Burk,
Wm. Mackesey,	Wm. Smith, 2d,
Jos. White,	Daniel McDonald,
Wm. Brown, 1st,	John Bailey,
Henry J. Cole,	Wm. Erwin,
John B. Veevelaar,	Albert Whalen,
Adam Duncan,	John Hickey,
George Stark,	Thos. Geyzor,
Wm. F. Morrison,	Edward Sanford,
Chas. Smith,	Alfred Fletcher,
Robert Watson,	Thomas Carey,
Geo. H. Couch,	Ransom S. Proudfit,
Geo. Silver,	Andrew Dixon,
Peter Anderson,	Geo. Evans,
Frank Heller,	Jeremiah Landers,
Matthew Grayson,	Marcellus Peters,
John Wood,	Thos. Burke,
James T. Joyce	Chas. W. Stanton,
Michael Carpenter,	Thos. E. Curley,
Robert Foster,	John King,
Daniel Sullivan,	Henry Randall,
Alex. C. Gould,	John French,
Richard Lakeman,	Chas. McCanna,
John Mills,	Wm. Brown, 2d.

LANDSMEN.

Thos. Gilmore,	Thos. Thompson,
Ashbura Hubbard,	Edward Little,
Wm. R. Haynes,	Daniel Dempsey,
Jeremiah Hicks,	David Cassidy,
James Simmons,	Wm. Gibbs,
Samuel G. Jackson,	Charles Graham,
James Hunter,	John Cornell,
Thomas Flanigan,	John Bean,
Jas. Cates,	Wm. H. Wilkes,
John Williams 1st,	Jas. H. Neale,
Joseph Fernandez,	Thos. Jackson,
Chas. Doty,	Francis Mitchell, 1st.

APPRENTICES.

Austin O. Pinnhett,	Robert Simms,
Henry Winnegar,	Benjn. C. Handy,
Joseph Wilsey,	Franklin W. Perry
Everett Barnes,	Wm. A. H. Dow,
Edward C. Warrion,	Edward M. Gaylord,
Peter McGuire,	Chas. H. Godfrey,
Charles Rapp,	Thos. Littlefield.

MARINE GUARD.

Orderly-Sergeant—Samuel F. Reynolds.
Duty-Sergeant—Henry Gleason.
Marines—Duty Sergeants—John Y. Varney.
Drummer.—Wm. H. Wood.

CORPORALS.

Peter Riley,	Lorenzo Leach.
Wm. G. Byers,	Robert Bell,
James McKivett, Fifer.	

PRIVATES.

John Linn,	Wm. J. Mott,
Henry McGrath,	Arthur Magene,
Patrick McGowan,	Thomas Pearley,
Thomas Martin,	John Pulhamus,
A. G. L. Miller,	Thos. Schaffer,
Wm. Monroe,	James E. Severs,
John Naville,	Wm. Shuttleworth,
Phelix O'Neil,	Jacob Waite,
John W. Pigott,	Aug. Zimmerman,
John C. Berger,	Herman Eisel,
John Barnett,	Edward Estlee,
John Becker,	James Fleming,
Charles Heise,	Thos. Brady,
Matthew M. Bradley,	Geo. W. Callahan,
Wm. Buckley,	James H. Kimball,
Jeremiah Brett,	Joseph Kaufman,
John Cashin,	James Lynagh,
John Chadwick,	Wm. H. Louis,
Arah H. Dirjen,	Peter Ward,

FIREMEN AND COAL HEAVERS.

Francis Williams,	John Maxwell,
Henry Bushel,	John Ness,
Rowland Wade,	Patrick Mitchell,
Peter Tillman,	John M. Bentz,
Wm. Parker,	Joseph Callahan,
Patrick Geyzor,	Stephen E. Nunn,
Michael Ryan,	James Durkin,
Patrick Smith,	James Cunningham,
Wm. Kelly,	John Malock,
John Thomas,	Lawrence McCanoll,
Michael Kennedy,	John Price,
Chas. Tagge,	Peter W. Fagan,
James Monahan	Andrew McGannagle.
Robt. Buckley,	Carl Ashbran.
John Brundage,	Thos. McIntyre,
Peter Hart,	John G. Phelan,
Joseph Finnigan,	James Rodgers,
Henry Carrol,	Michael Ward,
Thomas Farren,	James Lassell,
Wm. Murphy,	Wm. Burgess,
Michael O'Connor,	Wm. Farrell,
Nicholas Hand,	Dennis Dee,
Francis C. Sexton,	George Cain,
Philip Sweeney,	Thos. Connor,
John McGinnis,	Michael Walsh,
Thomas Potts,	Thos. Delehanty,
John Ebbs,	Peter J. Flannigan,
Philip Flanagan,	Robert Smith,

[illegible]

Wm. B. Fugitt, Sailmaker.
James W. Goodrich, Master's mate, stationed at dynamometer strain-brake.

ENGINE AND PLATFORM MEN.

William Duncan,	Martin Oayer,
William Clifford,	Henry Parsons,
Henry Perkins,	Thomas Kenney,
James Barnett,	William Mackenzie,
Thomas Small,	*Jerome Dunmouth*,
Richard Rath,	Henry Pierce,
James Hunter,	James Young,
Thos. Finley,	James Mooney,
Wm. Brown, 1st,	Edward White,
James W. Pomeroy,	Jos. Brown.

CABLE-COILERS.

David Gardner,	David Kezer,
Henry J. Cole,	Andrew Dixon,
Alexander C. Gould,	John San Martin,
Wm. Smith, 1st,	Frederick Nelson,
George Davis,	Chas. McCanna,
George Evans,	Wm. Wood,
John Wilson,	James Anderson,
Chas. Smith,	John Magrah,
William F. Morrison,	John Bennett,
William Perry,	George H. Worth,
Adam Duncan,	John Brown,
Henry Brown,	Peter Anderson,
John B. Veenelaar,	George Evans,
James Ray,	John Clark,
Thomas Carey,	Peter Anderson,
Daniel McDonald,	Thomas Robinson,
Frank Gillispie,	Jesse Jacobs,
Thomas Wells,	Herman Zoll,

Cable Demonstrations in Brooklyn.

The Metropolis of the Nation honored the Cable on Tuesday. Last night the third City of the Union publicly recognized the successful conclusion of this greatest enterprise of the age, and, at the same time, welcomed a returning son, whose ability, energy and faithfulness, have contributed so materially to the fortunate result. Since the first dispatch, announcing the safe laying of the Telegraph wire, was received, the citizens of Brooklyn have been drifting between hope and doubt. Many believed the work was perfected: everybody wished to believe so. But there was much room for fear—it was thought the announcement might be premature; that the operators on board the *Niagara* had possibly been deceived as to the signals from the *Agamemnon* and Valentia; that, even if the wire gave signals, no actual message could be recorded, and that, after all dangers and difficulties had been overcome by enterprise, the wire had been securely deposited on the bottom of the sea, the instrument would prove practically useless. Still the enthusiasm could not be kept entirely in check; and when one week ago Saturday, a confirmatory dispatch from Mr. FIELD stated that the *Agamemnon's* end of the Cable had been safely landed, some citizens resolved upon an impromptu celebration, and the Mechanics' Bank, HALSEY's and other buildings, were handsomely illuminated. However, those who affected caution, or still sincerely doubted, determined to wait until the actual transmission of a message through the depths of the Atlantic assured them that demonstrations of joy would not be thrown away.

Late on Monday night the cry of the newsboy was heard in the street, and the wakeful heard the tidings that the Queen's Message had arrived. The great proportion of Brooklyn citizens retire early and sleep soundly, and it was not until the breakfast newspaper was opened that the grand truth became a matter of notoriety. Expressions of the liveliest satisfaction then became general, and the influence of an event of such vital interest to humanity seemed to banish private care and vexation, and to diffuse genial good humor and amiability everywhere. People apparently wished to talk of nothing else. He whose conversation, however brilliant and thoughtful, was destitute of the electric spark, was regarded as excessively stupid. On the other hand, every one who had anything to suggest, sensible or extravagant, relative to the Cable, the message or the celebration, was listened to with the most respectful attention. All day the streets and public places buzzed and hummed with Telegraphic excitement, and towards evening large numbers crowed to New-York, that there might be found an outlet for the enthusiasm for which no public demonstration in Brooklyn had as yet afforded a safety-valve.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, when an appropriation was made, and a Committee appointed to make arrangements for a public celebration, and for tendering Captain HUDSON a congratulatory reception on his return to his home. The authorities, in choosing the Commander of the *Niagara* as the subject of an ovation, neither lost sight of the distinguished claims of officers engaged in the enterprise, nor assumed to indicate who was entitled to the chief honors of the occasion. But it was very generally thought that Captain HUDSON, as an old resident of Brooklyn, and personally familiar to many of the people, and respected by [illegible] fellow citizens, [illegible] which are so splendid and far-reaching, to a cordial welcome.

As soon as it was known that the Committee had fixed upon last evening for the festivities, and had directed the proper officers to prepare for the same, the citizens set about making ready for a hearty co-operation with the authorities. Everybody seemed disposed to add something to the aggregate of display, and the requisition for gas and candles was alarming. At an early hour, yesterday morning, flags of all nations and streamers of every description were displayed from the City Hall, the hotels and public buildings of all kinds. The waters of the Bay and East River presented an animated appearance. The boats of the Union and Williamsburg Ferry Companies were gayly decorated with bunting. The ships, yachts, schooners, sloops, lighters and vessels of all kinds at the wharves, at anchor and under sail, had put on their holiday dress, and stood prepared to greet the *Niagara* on returning.

About 11 o'clock intelligence reached the City that the *Niagara* had been signalized below, and might be expected up in the course of the afternoon. The news increased the excitement already existing, and begot impatient anxiety to see this last monument of the genius of GEORGE SCHAW. Later in the day, crowds of people lined the piers and slips and the heights all along the shore from Gowanus to Greenpoint. Large numbers assembled on Fort Greene and on all the housetops, wherever a view could be obtained, as far down as Fort Hamilton. At length the guns from the latter place announced the approach of the ship. As she steamed up the bay, another and another battery took up the thunder of welcome, and uttered a hearty salute.

As the frigate steamed slowly toward Castle Garden, the thunder of cannon, the ringing of bells, the screaming of whistles, the shouts of the people, and the streaming and fluttering flags and banners, all only made up a stirring scene, but constituted the triumphal entry of which a conquered knight be proud. Some disappointment was felt when the *Niagara*, instead of steering for the Navy-Yard, as was anticipated, passed up on the western side of the Battery, and anchored in the stream a short distance above Castle Garden. There she remained until between 6 and 7 o'clock, when she weighed anchor and steamed round the Battery up the East River. The announcement that she had left her moorings, drew a large portion of the crowds that had thronged the Heights back again,—and great numbers could be seen, many of them running at full speed, through Pierrepont, Clark, Pineapple, and other streets, leading into Columbia-street, all intent upon obtaining a view of the world-renowned vessel. Slowly, and creating scarcely any commotion in the water, she moved on to the Navy-Yard, where she came to anchor, at about 7 o'clock, amid the salutes of the old *North Carolina*.

THE RECEPTION AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The reception of Captain HUDSON at the Mansion, in Hicks street, was a creditable and enthusiastic affair, the credit for which exclusively belongs to General YALE, the proprietor. This house for many years has been the head quarters of Captain HUDSON, and it was this fact, in connection with the warm friendship existing between the parties, that instigated the proceedings.

The Mansion House occupies a frontage of about 200 feet on Hicks-street near Clark, and the whole establishment throughout was brilliantly illuminated, in doing which 1,256 candles were used. But one transparency was to be seen. This bore the memorable dispatch of Captain HUDSON to his family upon his first arrival at Trinity Bay,

The front of the building was tastefully festooned with tri-colored streamers, and across the street at either extreme of the hotel was suspended an American and English flag.

Directly in front, and in the yard of the main building, a temporary rostrum was erected, upon which the guest, his associates and the speakers took seats. In the balcony of the hotel was stationed the Navy-yard Band.

At 7 o'clock, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. FISKE and WARNER, waited upon Captain HUDSON, at the Navy-yard, and escorted him to the private entrance of the hotel. Here, for the first time since his arrival, he met his family. Remaining with them a few minutes only, Captain HUDSON was escorted by General YALE to the rostrum. His appearance was the signal for the most boisterous manifestations of joy by the thousands who had assembled to welcome him—the band playing "Hail Columbia."

There were on the platform, besides Captain HUDSON, PETER COOPER, CYRUS W. FIELD, WILSON G. HUNT, the Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, the Rev. Dr. LEWIS, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, GEORGE HALL, EDWARDS FISKE and E. C. PERRIN.

Mr. EDWARD FISKE came forward and announced to Captain HUDSON the object of the assemblage, and introduced Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, who addressed him as follows:

HONORED SIR: Permit me, in behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn, to welcome you back to your native City—to your home and family. I will not detain you by extended remarks; there are others who wish to address you, and there are thousands who are anxious to take you by the hand and give you a hearty welcome. Few men are better known than you in Brooklyn, but none know you longer or better than I do. We were boys together when this now great City was but a village of a few hundred inhabitants. Through life, Sir, you have been a most useful and valuable citizen, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to bear witness to your many acts of kindness to the poor, the sick and the dying. As an officer you have always discharged your duty in a manner highly creditable and honorable to yourself, and satisfactory to the Government. And now, sir, in this duty in which you have just been engaged—an enterprise, the successful termination of which has astonished the whole world—you have, by your skill, your industry and perseverance, nobly done your part, and the people appreciate your worth. Yes, WILLIAM—Brooklyn Boy!—noble sailor—we are proud of you! May God bless you and yours, and may you live many happy days.

Captain HUDSON responded as follows:

REMARKS OF CAPT. HUDSON.

MR. MAYOR: If I was not a sailor, I should stay back and not open my mouth to reply. But I am surprised at what I see before me; for I have done nothing to deserve this—it is entirely undeserved. I have done nothing more than my duty—nothing that calls for anything of this kind. We have been engaged in a work that will make a sensation over the whole world. It ushers in a new era in the commercial community. Through its means we shall be able to carry the gospel to all parts of the earth. We have been simple instruments in Higher Hands to bring about the accomplishment of this enterprise. There is one higher than us, and to Him should be given all the praise. I hardly know how to speak. But you would not expect much from a sailor, and therefore you will not be disappointed.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then played by the Band, followed by an address to the Captain by E. C. PERRIN, Esq.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD being called, was introduced by ex-Mayor HALL, and in a few pertinent remarks spoke of the greatness of the work accomplished, and especially of Capt. HUDSON's agency in it. When this was over the people crowded around the stand, some exchanging personal congratulations with Captain HUDSON, some being introduced to him, to Mr. FIELD, Mr. COOPER, and to other gentlemen of the party, the band meantime played "The Red, White and Blue," and the crowd giving way to the most enthusiastic and irregular expressions of joy. Cheers were often called for in connection with the names of HUDSON, FIELD, and COOPER.

Mayor HALL soon called the assemblage to order, and stated that a procession would be formed to escort Captain HUDSON and the other guests to the City Hall, where the Commander of the *Niagara* would receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens. The people readily prepared to obey the word of command, and with as much discipline and facility, as could have been expected, fell into the line of

THE PROCESSION,

which then marched through Clark, Henry, Pierrepont and Fulton streets to the Hall. Capt. SNOWMAN, of the Third Precinct, with 25 men, acted as an escort and headed the line. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Aldermen J. L. DOUGLASS J. WOMMERS, M. MCDONALD, E. T. BACKHOUSE, D. MAYZER, and the city's guests followed, while the rear was brought up by citizens in great numbers, forming a procession that extended the whole line of march. The streets through which the line passed were brilliantly illuminated from the windows of the stores and residences, and were crowded with people. The head of the procession soon arrived at the City Hall Park, where was gathered probably the largest assemblage ever drawn together at one time in the City of Brooklyn. They hung upon the steps of the Hall, filled the Park, overflowed upon the sidewalks of the square, and crowded in the amusement buildings and every place where a foothold could be obtained. As the line of the evening cities up the shores from this crowd were declaring

[illegible]

The carriages drew up at the east gate of the Park, and the guests disembarked. The platoon of Policemen cleared a passage, and the company passed through the gate and up the steps into the Hall,

IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

By the time the Committee with their guests arrived, the Governor's Room was crowded to excess, principally by ladies, however. A temporary platform had been erected near the centre of the room, upon which Captain HUDSON and his associates were seated.

Captain HUDSON was welcomed to the City by Mayor PAWELL, in a few appropriate remarks, and was introduced to the assemblage.

Loud calls were given for Messrs. FIELD, COOPER and others who were on the stand.

Mr. FIELD responded as also did Mr. COOPER.

At the conclusion of the speeches the people passed out of the Hall and shook Captain HUDSON by the hand. On the steps of the Hall Mr. FIELD was compelled again to address the multitude. Not until the telegraph men had been turnedoff in carriages from the ground were the people willing to separate.

THE ILLUMINATION.

Fulton-street, Court-street, Myrtle-avenue and Atlantic-street were pretty generally illuminated.

Every Station-house in the city was illuminated, and several of them were tastefully decorated with flags and streamers. There were at the First Precinct Station 160 lights; Second District, 215 lights; Third District, 166 lights; Fourth District, 301 lights; Fifth District, 120 lights; Sixth District, 84 lights; Seventh District, 288 lights; Eighth District, 108 lights, and at the Ninth District 64 lights. The firemen entered warmly into the spirit of the occasion, and every engine, hose, hook and ladder and bucket house was illuminated, averaging about 40 lights to each building. The Thirteenth Ward Tower and the old City Hall in the Eastern District were illuminated by 344 lights. The Corporation work-shop on Myrtle avenue had 180 lights.

There were a large number of transparencies in different parts of the City, among them we note the following:

At the house of Mrs. TAYLOR, corner of Montague and Clinton-streets:

"WM. E. EVERETT
A loon that has electrified
The World."

Also,

"WM. E. EVERETT,
Honor to whom Honor is due."

No. 349 Fulton-street had the following:

"The Cable's laid within the
Ocean's gorge,
Columbia's Hudson triumphed
O'er its rage,
And all mankind throughout
The land may claim
Our FIELD of Science as the
FIELD of Fame."

And at No. 353 Fulton-street:

"The Cable! It divided the Atlantic to unite the two Hemispheres!"

And at No. 357:

"The Atlantic Telegraph,
The greatest
Achievement of Science and Art."

At No. 359:

"A serpent with a mighty tail
Spread from Niagara's spray,
But soon through FIELD old Ocean is
By HUDSON brought to bay."

At the Union Hotel:

"England and America United,
Preserve the Union."

No. 214 Fulton-street:

"Great Britain and United States united by Telegraph. Glory be to God on high and on earth. Peace and good-will to all men."

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, under the direction of the Committee, made extensive preparations to exhibit the Hall to the greatest advantage. Every window was illuminated, 1,554 extra lights being used for that purpose. The effect was very fine, and the powerful light brought out well the beautiful proportions of the building.

EASTERN DISTRICT AND GREENPOINT.

At 7½ o'clock a salute of 100 guns was fired from Wheat Hill, Nineteenth Ward, by a detachment of Artillery, 20th Regiment, under the command of Captain TAFT. The bells of the churches, and the fire-bells, rang out a cheerful peal. The illuminations were quite general, and tar-barrels and bon-fires were liberally distributed throughout the District. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded.

The Cable Postpone a Case in Court.

First postponement of a law case, for the purpose of communicating by Atlantic Telegraph with Great Britain, was yesterday had in the Supreme Court. The case of JAMES SUTTON ELLIOTT, the alleged British defaulter, came up on motion to discharge him from arrest. A postponement, for the purpose of receiving telegraphic advices whether certain papers were on the way from the War Department, was moved by H. WHITTAKER, Esq., for the Crown, and strenuously opposed by A. OAKEY HALL, who appeared (in the absence of Mr. SEWARD) for the prisoner. The further hearing was adjourned to the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock. The novelty of the application excited some sensation in Court.

PRAYERS BY TELEGRAPH.—At the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting, on Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, the Rev. Dr. MASON, Mr. EDWARD CORNING, A. B. WEYMOUTH, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. LANDON, were appointed a Committee to prepare and send, by the Ocean Telegraph, at the earliest possible period, a Christian salutation to the leading London Prayer-meeting.

CONGRATULATIONS.—The following comes to us marked "not telegraphic;" but, if it isn't, what is it? Like the Queen's Message, it has no signature, but it does come up to time:

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT,
ORANGE, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The Chief congratulates his friend, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of New-York, upon the successful laying of the Interocean Cable. The Chief and its Department have taken a large interest in its success, but have invested nary a red in its principal.

The Chief has tendered to the Chiefs of London, Liverpool, and the rest of Creation, the use of his Department in cases of emergency. The Chief has ordered an alteration to be made in the different apparatus of his Department in order to enable them to run over the Cable.

The Chief has succeeded in completing his arrangements making Orange the terminus of the line.

The Chief is jubilant over the fact that his Department is brought so near the whole world and the rest of mankind.

The Chief has caused numerous experiments to be made with Jersey lightning; he finds that it will answer for Ocean Telegraphs, as it weakens water and destroys its powers of resistance.

The Chief has ordered a bottle of it to be prepared and sent to his ancient friend, C. W. FIELD, Esq., in order that he may test its efficacy.

The Chief invites the Chief of New-York and his truly gallant Department to participate in the annual parade of the Orange Fire Department.

The Chief having found the lost Bourbon in his office, proposes to drink at 12 M. to-day, City Hall time, the following sentiment: "May the fires of discord, envy, malice, &c., &c., be quenched by the waters of brotherly love."

COINING THE CABLE.—It is said that certain jewelers have purchased, from the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the eighty miles of cable now on board of the *Niagara*, and that they propose to cut it up into small parcels for distribution throughout the country.

SUBURBAN CELEBRATIONS.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., Independence Hall was illuminated Tuesday evening in honor of the enterprise, bells rung, anvils sounded, cannon fired, and fireworks "set off." Men, women and children, thronged the streets, all wild with enthusiasm.

At Yonkers, New-York, the announcement of the receipt of the Queen's Message drew forth military Companies and Firemen in torch-light parade. Some of the buildings were illuminated, rockets shot upward, and Alderman GRIFF and others made speeches.

At Rondout a hundred guns were fired Tuesday night, bonfires blazed, civic and military torch-light processions paraded the streets. Messrs. L. A. SYKES and W. MCLAWTON made speeches. The people filled the streets and cheered and shouted till the place was filled with echoes.

The Central Park People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are several statements in your first report regarding the procession of the Reservoir and Central Park people, which I feel obliged to assure you were far from true and just. Some drunken men may possibly have connected themselves with the procession after it entered the City, but of those who properly belonged to it, I am certain that there was not one tipsy. The men came to their work, as usual in the morning, and most of them then learned for the first time of the unquestionable success of the Telegraph enterprise. Probably two-thirds of them have relatives and friends in Europe, and the simple people of the rest, too, have relatives and friends who have been brought within speaking distance, if not

[illegible]

pressing their joy. In no but in a body at once to the City Hall, and when a thousand cities upon the Reservoir joined with them in the same respect, it was a proceeding thoroughly representative. I doubt if a more sincere, disinterested and spontaneous tribute of popular gratitude to Prof. MORSE and Mr. FIELD will be offered in any part of the world than in the greeting which was given by this band of men who were gathered in fifteen minutes from their work upon the soil by the announcement of the first successful transmission of a message from Europe to the representative of the people of the United States. The procession which immediately followed was, I am confident, the most orderly one of its length that ever passed through the streets of New-York. It was over two miles long, and moved twelve miles in less than five hours, including the halt made at the City Hall—a march, I believe, which has never been equalled in rapidity and regularity of progress by even a smaller body of anything like the numbers, in this city.

Hail the men, after determining upon their dress, afraid of soiling their best clothes, had the power been given them, would in any more expensive and elaborate decoration than wild flowers and green leaves have adorned them. It would not only—in view of the fact that the majority of these men have families to support upon their earnings of one dollar a day—have been a very costly procession, would give just and proper offence to many persons. As it was it was impossible to make possible the satisfaction in the spirit of the orderly, orderly and respectable citizens of New-York, who form, I think, a majority of the police.

No thinking man who remembers the "demonstrations" of last Winter could have seen or can hear of it truthfully and understandingly without great gratification. It was [illegible] never to be witnessed again in a country where the propensity which, under all the corruption and [illegible] proves that we are fitted to live in harmony between Democrats and Republicans, and that we have the heart of the people.

With regard to the disorderly conduct, I can say with confidence that every man who either when he left the Park, and sober when he returned, though they all passed through the busiest streets in the busiest hours of the day, not a single casualty occurred, and that, notwithstanding the complete disarrangement of all the machinery and business, work which mechanically took place, I have seen at 7½ o'clock in the morning, received a report that the roll of each gang has been called, and, actually, an inventory of tools taken, that the same number of men are at work, and is not missing anything in the slightest degree out of order.

While I thus claim the respect of the public for my own men and for their proceedings, I must declare that the proceedings of the Reservoir men were even more creditable to them and their employers, Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO. These men were merely at work, when, by permission of Mr. WALKER, a message was conveyed to them, making the proposition to each gang to join the procession upon the Park man were then forming. They came out of their trenches, and in fifteen minutes were ready to march down the avenue, with their spades and pickaxes in their hands, having had no time to make any other disposition of them.

After the return from the City, there was a full and happy "fraternization" of the men of both [illegible]. To my knowledge some old quarrels were settled, and a friendship established, which I trust will be permanent, and which is certainly in satisfactory contrast to the quarrelsome disposition towards each other which usually exists between the laborers of two adjoining public works.

CENTRAL PARK, Aug. 17.

New-Jersey Compliment to Captain Hudson and the Officers of the Niagara.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, last evening, Alderman ACKERMAN A. HASBROUCK offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Ward be appointed by the President to take charge of the matter of a complimentary dinner to Captain HUDSON and the officers of the United States steamer *Niagara*; that upon the acceptance of invitation the City Clerk be required to notify the members of the Board of such acceptance; and that the City Clerk be requested to act as Clerk of the Committee.

Alderman HASBROUCK made some remarks relative to the propriety of celebrating this great event in a fitting manner, when the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President appointed Aldermen HASBROUCK, Decker, Hawkins and Tilden said Committee.

On motion the President of the Board, Jeremiah Thompson was added to the Committee.

The Telegraph Jubilee Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The first Message only, received last night having been stated to be the complete Message of Queen VICTORIA, the President, on this assurance prepared his reply, which is everywhere regarded as a full, happy and significant response to Her Majesty's dispatch, the entire of which has received from of the generally unfavorable criticism to which the incomplete dispatch at first exposed him. The liveliest interest in the success of the Atlantic Telegraph is manifested by the Administration.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

Reports of the wide-spread telegraphic jubilee yesterday continue to reach us.

At Fitchburg there were salutes, bonfires, speeches and torch-light processions.

At Belfast, Me., the celebration was very spirited. H. O. ALDEN, Esq., Vice-President of the American Telegraph Company, and a stockholder in the Atlantic Company, caused the Queen's Message to be generally circulated among the citizens.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The display last evening in honor of the great event surpassed anything ever witnessed in [illegible]. The demonstrations commenced by the firing of one hundred guns at sunset; fire bells rang merry peals; rockets were set off, buildings lit up in the crowded streets, which were gaily decorated with streamers, and exhibited elaborate transparencies. The public buildings and private dwellings were beautifully

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

LAYING THE CABLE.

From our Special Correspondent.

OFF BEAR U. S. F., NIAGARA,
St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 11, 1858.

I send you the following journal of the last voyage of the *Niagara*, kept on board from day to day, and comprising a complete history of the successful laying of the Telegraphic Cable:

Saturday, July 17.—Civil Beckoning.—At 7 [illegible] left Queenstown Roads; at [illegible] the pilot one mile outside the head [illegible] the harbor. *Agamemnon* six [illegible] off works. Midnight clear.

Sunday, July 18.—Fine weather; ship making good passage; set all sail; wind at S.W. 4 P.M. [illegible] the harbor of Valentia; 6 A. M., sea [illegible] from W. S. W.; 10 P. M. [illegible] Ends overcast.

Monday, July 19.—Begins overcast; at 6 A. M., [illegible] A. M., wind drawing more westerly; [illegible] the topsails; noon, the same rainy weather. [illegible] 4 P. M. Distance sailed since yesterday [illegible] miles. Afternoon clear; 2 P. M., wind [illegible] set all sail, submit chains and [illegible]

Tuesday, July 20.—Commences cloudy; wind [illegible] all sail fanled; speed of sailing 4 knots. Noon, pleasant. Lat. 52° 3' N. [illegible] from rendezvous 185 miles. Ends pleasant.

Wednesday, July 21.—Clear; all sail furled; [illegible] knots; same throughout. At noon, lat. [illegible]

Thursday, July 22.—Fresh breezes; wind at [illegible] all sail furled. Noon, lat. 51° 51' N. Distance from rendezvous, 240 miles. Saw three sail, but nothing of the Telegraph fleet.

Friday, July 23.—All sail still furled, the wind N. W. by W. Three sail in sight, all bound East. At midnight all sail is drawing, the wind having [illegible] southerly. At noon, to our astonishment, [illegible] experienced a current setting north-easterly very strong, and our latitude was 53° 8' N. [illegible] in and ship hauled up to her rendezvous. Ends clear, with a fresh breeze from West.

Saturday, July 24.—Stiff breezes from W. N. W., throughout; saw four sail vessels, all bound E. N. E.; signalized a Bremen ship, steering S. W.; at noon latitude was 51° 41' N., and the distance from the rendezvous was 29 miles nearly north; all sail is furled, sea getting quite smooth.

Sunday, July 25.—Made what should at daylight this day, ran down, she proved to be the *Valorous*; ends pretty smooth sea, and nearly calm.

Monday, July 26.—Throughout this day it is calm, and the sea as smooth as a mill-pond; the *Valorous* keeps close to us, and we are laying perfectly still, being in the position to meet the Telegraph squadron—yet no *Agamemnon* or *Gorgon*. [illegible] weather all night, perfectly clear, and [illegible]; neither steam on or any sail set.

Tuesday, July 27.—Calm; ship laying still, expecting the *Agamemnon* and *Gorgon* to arrive; at noon found ourselves some 30 miles south of our position; got up steam, ran N. W. 20 miles, and lay by again; the Captain of the *Valorous* pays us a friendly visit.

Wednesday, July 28.—Laying by, nearly calm, and the sea very smooth. At 11 A. M., discovered a steamer to the north; it was not, however, before 4 P. M. that she got down to us; she proved to be the *Gorgon*, short of coal; have not heard or seen anything of the *Agamemnon*. All night it is perfectly calm and sea smooth; trimed up properly.

Thursday, July 29.—Somewhat overcast, light wind from north; the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* distant five miles. Towards noon it freshens up, and we begin to rise; latter part, stiff northerly winds, some sea; the *Gorgon* east five miles—the *Valorous* west six miles. Nothing of the *Agamemnon* as yet; fears begin to be expressed as to her arriving at all. Fine opportunity has been lost for laying the cable—we having been here now 6 days—nearly calm all the time; the *Niagara* is now under sail alone.

Friday, July 30.—At 5 A. M., the ship *Agamemnon* is discovered under steam and sail before a light easterly air; as she nears us the entire squadron furls all sail; the *Agamemnon* comes close to us, and immediately a hawser is sent on board, and the cable soon after. At 11 A. M., five fathoms of cable have been veered out from on board the *Niagara*; the splice effected on board the *Agamemnon*. The captains of the English vessels pay Capt. HUDSON a visit during this work. When all is made ready, they depart to their stations, all agreeing as to position, viz.: The squadron are now centered in lat. 52° 9' N., lon. 35° 17' W., and that here the Atlantic Telegraph cable is safely spliced. The *Niagara* heading W. S. W., the *Agamemnon* E. N. E., distant from each other 50 yards. It is calm, and all the fleet furl sails; two miles of cable is veered out, when it is supposed then to reach the bottom; the hawser is cast off from the *Agamemnon*, and is hauled on board of us, and paying out commences in earnest. At 2 P. M., ship's speed is 2 miles per hour; the *Agamemnon's* the same. We each pursue our respective courses, led on by our consort, the *Gorgon*. The first apparent strain on the cable was at 3 P. M., when it was 1,800 pounds, and 13 miles cable out. At 5 P. M., the dynamometer was 21 hundred, and 18 miles 200 fathoms cable is out; messages are sent to and received from the *Agamemnon* while paying out at the same rate as previous. At 4 o'clock, she is no longer seen; from 4 to 6, rate of sailing is 5 knots, and the wind is light at N. S. E. At 7:56 P. M., the continuity is thought to fail slightly; it soon ceases altogether, and we can neither receive or send a charge; despair now seems to have seized every one, yet paying out continues slowly. Various experiments are constantly being tried—all to no purpose—when, suddenly, and to every one's surprise, the continuity is restored, which takes place at 9:30, and just as good as ever; communications are received from the *Agamemnon*; they however, contain nothing but the *miles of cable payed out and the time*. These notices pass every 10 miles the ships pay out. At 10 P. M. speed of vessel is four miles per hour, and the cable runs out at the rate of five miles per hour.

When the continuity stopped, at 7:56 P. M., there were 37 miles 800 fathoms payed out; vessel's speed four knots, and cable going out at the rate of five miles. The sea was very smooth at the time.

This 24 hours ends at midnight cloudy; moderate [illegible] S. E., and the cable is again going out [illegible]

Friday, July 30.—All goes on well. At 2h. 24m. received a message from the *Agamemnon*; she had then paid out five miles more than ourselves. At 3h. [illegible] a critical and rather dangerous operation occurred. It was in the changing of the circle—paying out from the upper deck to the berth-deck circle. It however was effected with ease and safety, the rotometer recording 79 miles, 320 fathoms out; the ship's speed is only slackened for a few moments, and as soon as this change is over she begins to go six knots. This speed continues till noon, when it is cloudy, [illegible]—the wind southerly—hauling [illegible] W. At precisely noon the *Conifer* (the cable indicator,) stood 681 444—[illegible] yesterday noon — revolutions of the wheels. The water in the tanks in [illegible] revolve stood, by thermometer, [illegible] fresh, and the tanks are con[illegible] flowing into them; [illegible] beyond 160° [illegible] 1,000 fathoms of water [illegible] 1,000 fathoms. At 1 P. M. we [illegible] commenced paying out cable for good and our [illegible]

[illegible] At midnight we [illegible] slowly in the long, deep bay towards the head of Trinity Bay. So ends.

Thursday, Aug. 5.—Delightful weather and calm. At 1 o'clock we had paid out precisely 1,000 miles of cable. The patent log, since noon, gives distance 83½ miles; at 1½ A. M., 1,013 m les had been paid out; the ship brought to an anchorage in 17 fathoms water, close in to the shore; the boats are all lowered down, 1,300 fathoms cable is put into the boat and carried on shore, when the ceremony is performed, and the end of this vast cable safely handed from the hands of First Lieutenant JAMES H. NORTH into those of Captain HUDSON. A procession is now formed, headed by Captain HUDSON and Mr. NORTH, followed by the officers of the *Niagara*, Captains of *Gorgon* and *Porcupine*, their officers, crews, and *Niagara's* crew. Each taking hold of the cable, they march up from the beach to the Telegraph Station house, a distance of a quarter of a mile, where the end is deposited, after which Captain HUDSON makes a prayer and a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The officers and crews return to their respective boats, and return on board their vessels at 6½ A. M., the *Gorgon* and *Porcupine* having the American flag at fore—the *Niagara* the English flag at fore, and the Telegraph flag at the mizzen. Thus has ended favorably and successfully this great undertaking. At 1 P. M. the *Agamemnon* telegraphed, *which communication was received on shore*, that she had the cable on shore. Soon after, the Captain of the *Gorgon* visits the *Niagara*—to whom is communicated this fact; the *Gorgon* thereupon fires a salute of twenty-one guns, mans the rigging, gives three cheers, which the *Niagara* returns, and now all hands are piped below.

Such is a detailed description of this great success. The *Niagara* had sixty more miles to run and consequently that much more cable to pay out than the *Agamemnon* had.

After bringing the end of the cable to shore—which was just one mile to reach from ship to Station-house—we had remaining on board about 86 miles, a large portion of which is entirely new cable, but the continuity is defective. The old cable laid down last year, and subsequently recovered was put on board as surplus, yet it was used during the later part of laying down in preference to the new.

It took eight minutes to make a mile by the counter which marks the number of revolutions made by the wheels. This is when the ship's speed was six and one-fourth knots per hour.

When all things are taken into consideration, it is surprising that the cable was laid. In fact, *it was not expected* that we should succeed when we started. Nearly every one on board the ship openly expressed the opinion that it would not be laid. It was considered a duty to make the attempt, and all were surprised at its favorable result, and to the last hour many believed that it would prove a failure. If we had not had the most favorable weather the event could not have been accomplished. Everything, however, went right, though we ran several narrow risks of losing all.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with the laying of this Cable is, that exactly one year ago, the 4th of August, 1857, the identical Cable that we carried ashore at Trinity Bay was run out from Valencia. After it parted, the Company had it recovered. It was then sent to Plymouth, put on board the *Niagara*, and used as I have said.

The *Niagara*, having successfully laid her portion of the cable, and landed the shore end at the Bay of Bull's Arm or Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on Thursday, August 5th, she sailed thence for St. Johns, on Monday the 8th, and arrived there the evening of the same day in company with the *Gorgon*. As we approached the harbor, we were saluted from the fort with 21 guns. Flags of all nations were displayed from the shipping and the buildings on shore; even the steeple of the Cathedral had on its topmost pinnacle the American and English flags. The bells rung a merry peal, and as it grew dark, the public buildings and many private dwellings were illuminated.

On the following day, a grand ball was given by the authorities, at which the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* attended. The *Niagara* leaves to-day for New-York, so I must close my dispatch.

JOURNAL OF CYRUS W. FIELD.

The following highly interesting document, addressed by Mr. FIELD to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, is Mr. FIELD'S Diary of the trip of the *Niagara* from the time she left Queenstown, Ireland. An abstract of this Diary, telegraphed from St. Johns, has already appeared in our columns, but the complete document will not, on this account, be read with any diminished interest:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, London:

GENTLEMEN: For your information, I herewith submit a copy of my Diary since leaving Queenstown, Ireland:

Saturday, July 17, 1858.—Telegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown as follows: The *Gorgon* and *Valorous* at 11 A. M., the *Niagara* at 7½ P. M., and the *Agamemnon* a few hours later. All the steamers to use as little coal as possible in getting to the rendezvous.

Up to 5 P. M. clear weather and blue sky. From 5 to 9 P. M. overcast, threatening weather, and drizzling rain. From 9 to 12 P. M., overcast, hazy, and squally.

Sunday, July 18.—The *Niagara* passed Cape Clear in the morning, wind varying from W. by N. to N. N. W.; hazy atmosphere, cloudy and squally.

Monday, July 19.—Wind varying from W. to N. W.; hazy atmosphere, cloudy and rainy.

Tuesday, July 20.—Wind from N. W. to N.; hazy atmosphere, cloudy and squally.

Wednesday, July 21.—Wind N. W., with slight variation to the eastward; cloudy.

Thursday, July 22.—Wind N. W. by W.; blue sky and cloudy.

Friday, July 23.—Wind from W. by S. to W. S. W. and N. N. W.; cloudy, hazy atmosphere and rain. *Niagara* arrived at rendezvous at 8:30 P. M. Lat. 52° 5' N., lon. 32° 42' W.

Saturday, July 24.—Wind N. N. W. and N. by E.; hazy atmosphere, cloudy and squally.

Sunday, July 25.—*Valorous* arrived at 4 A. M.; calm, hazy atmosphere and cloudy.

Monday, July 26.—Calm, hazy atmosphere and cloudy. Captain OLDMAN, of the *Valorous*, came on board of the *Niagara*.

Tuesday, July 27.—Calm and hazy atmosphere. *Gorgon* arrived at 5 P. M.

Wednesday, July 28.—Light wind N. N. W.; same sea, blue sky and hazy atmosphere. *Agamemnon* arrived at 5 P. M.

Thursday, July 29—Lat. 52° 9', lon. 35° 27'. Telegraph fleet all in sight. Sea smooth; light wind from S. E. to S. S. E.; cloudy. Splice made at 1 P. M. Signals through the whole length of cable, on board both ships, perfect. Depth of water, 1,850 fathoms. Distance to the entrance of Valentia Harbor, 813 nautical miles; and from there to the Telegraph house the shore end of the cable is to be laid.

Distance to the entrance of Trinity Bay, N. F., 823 nautical miles; and from there to the Telegraph house at the head of Bay of Bulls, over 30 miles—making in all, 853 nautical miles. The *Niagara* has 69 miles further to run than the *Agamemnon*.

The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* have each about 1,100 nautical miles of cable on board, nearly the same quantity as last year.

At 7½ P. M., ship's time, or 10:05 P. M., Greenwich time, signals from *Agamemnon* ceased, and the tests applied by the electricians showed that there was a want of continuity in the cable, but the insulation was perfect. Kept on paying out from *Niagara* very slowly, and constantly applying all kinds of electrical tests, until 9:10 P. M., ship's time, or 11½, Greenwich time, when again commenced receiving perfect signals from the *Agamemnon*.

Friday, July 30.—Lat. 51° 50' N., lon. 34° 49' W.

Distance run by observation, last 23 hours, 80 miles.

Distance run by ship's log, last 23 hours, 99½ miles.

Distance run by engineer's log, last 23 hours, 102 miles.

Distance run by patent, last 23 hours, 105 2-10 miles.

Paid out 131 miles 900 fathoms cable, or a surplus of 25 miles 900 fathoms over distance run by observation, equal to 45 per cent. Depth of water from 1,550 to 1,925 fathoms. Wind from S. E. to S.

Weather, thick and rainy, with some sea. *Gorgon* in position. At 3:50 A. M., finished the main deck coil and commenced paying out from the berth deck.

465 miles from water 1,465 fathoms.
547 miles from water 1,060 fathoms.
577 miles from water 465 fathoms.
747 miles from water 200 fathoms.
793 miles, Telegraph-house at Bay of Bulls, A. M., Trinity Bay.

At 2:20 P. M., received signal from on board the *Agamemnon*, that they had paid out 150 miles.

At 2:36 P. M., had paid out from *Niagara* 160 miles cable, and informed engineers on board of the *Agamemnon* of the same.

Saturday, July 31.—Lat. 51° 9' N., lon. 34° 40' W.

Distance run by observation last 24 hours, 112 miles.

Distance run by ship's log last 24 hours, 112½ miles.

Distance run by engineer's log last 24 hours, 115½ miles.

Distance run by patent log last 24 hours, 118 miles.

Paid out 154 miles 360 fathoms cable, or a surplus of 36 miles 360 fathoms over distance run by observation, equal to 32 per cent.

185 miles to water 1,465 fathoms.
265 miles to water 1,060 fathoms.
305 miles to water 465 fathoms.
365 miles to water 200 fathoms.
451 miles to water land fathoms.
511 miles to Telegraph house.

At 2:05 P. M., finished paying out coil on lower deck, and changed to coil in the hold.

Monday, Aug. 2.—Lat. 49° 52' N., lon. 45° 37' W.

Distance run by observation last 24 hours, 154 miles.

Distance run by ship's log last 24 hours, 144 miles.

Distance run by engineer's log last 24 hours, 141 6 8 miles.

Distance run by patent log last 24 hours, 141 3-10 miles.

Paid out 177 miles 150 fathoms, or a surplus of 23 miles 150 fathoms over distance run by observation, equal to 15 per cent. Depth of water 1,600 to 21,385 fatnoms. Wind north, weather cloudy. *Gorgon* in position.

The *Niagara* getting light and rolling heavily, it was not considered safe to carry sail to steady her, for, in case of accident, it might be necessary to stop the ship as soon as possible.

At 7 A. M. passed and signaled Cunard steamer from Boston to Liverpool.

Total amount of cable payed out 633 miles 500 feet.
Total amount run by observation, 525 miles.
Total amount run by patent log, 525 9-10 miles.
Total amount run by ship's log, 524¼ miles.
Total amount run by engineer's log, 528 miles.
Total surplus cable paid out over distance run by observation, 108 miles 500 fathoms, or less than 21 per cent.

31 miles from water 1,465 fathoms.
111 miles from water 1,060 fathoms.
151 miles from water 465 fathoms.
212 miles from water 200 fathoms.
297 miles from water, land fathoms.
357 miles from water, Telegraph house fathoms.

At 12:38 A. M., or 2:38 Greenwich time, imperfect insulation of cable detected in sending and receiving signals from *Agamemnon*, which continued until 5:48 A. M., ship's time, or 8:48 Greenwich time, when all was right again. The fault was found to be in the ward-room coil on board of this ship, about 60 miles from the lower end, which was immediately cut and taken out of circuit.

Tuesday, Aug. 3.—Lat. 49° 17' N., lon. 49° 23' W.

Distance run by observation last 24 hours, 147 miles.

Distance run by ship's log last 24 hours, 137 miles.

Distance run by engineer's log last 24 hours, 136½ miles.

Distance run by patent log last 24 hours, 134½ miles.

Paid out 161 miles 763 fathoms cable, or a surplus of 14 miles 763 fathoms over distance run by observation, equal to 10 per cent. Depth of water, 742 to 1,937 fathoms. Wind N. N. W. Weather very pleasant. *Gorgon* in position.

Total amount of cable payed out, 795 miles 300 fathoms.

Total amount run by observation, 672 miles.
Total amount run by patent log, 660 4-10 miles.
Total amount run by ship's log, 661¼ miles.
Total amount run by engineer's log, 666¾ miles.

Total amount of surplus cable paid out over distance run by observation, 123 miles 300 fathoms, less than 19 per cent.

74 miles to water 200 fathoms.
150 miles to land.
210 miles to Telegraph house.

At 8:26 A. M. finished paying out coil from hold, and commenced paying out from ward-room coil; 305 miles cable remaining on board at noon.

At 11:15 A. M., ship's time, received signals from on board *Agamemnon* that they had paid out from her 780 miles cable. In the afternoon and evening passed several icebergs. At 9:10 P. M., ship's time, received signal from the *Agamemnon* that she was in water of 200 fathoms. At 10:20 P. M., ship's time, *Niagara* in water of 200 fathoms, and informed *Agamemnon* of the same.

Wednesday, Aug. 4.—Lat. 48° 17' N., long. 52° 42' W.

Distance run by observation, 146 miles.
Distance run by ship's log, 149 miles.
Distance run by engineer's log, 149 miles.
Distance run by patent log, 142 miles.

Paid out 154 miles 360 fathoms cable, or a surplus of 8 miles; 360 fathoms over distance run by observation—equal to 6 per cent. Depth of water less than 200 fathoms. Weather beautiful,—perfectly calm. *Gorgon* in position.

Total amount of cable paid out, 949 miles 660 fathoms.

Total amount run by observation, 818 miles.
Total amount run by patent log, 802 4-10 miles.
Total amount run by ship's log, 810¾ miles.
Total amount run by engineer's log, 815¾ miles.

Total amount of surplus cable paid out, over distance run by observation, 131 miles 660 fathoms, about 16 per cent.

64 miles to Telegraph House, received signals from *Agamemnon* at noon, that they had paid out from her 940 miles cable.

Passed this morning several icebergs. Made the land off entrance to Trinity Bay at 8 A. M., entered Trinity Bay at 12¾ P. M. At 2:20 P. M. stopped sending signals to *Agamemnon* for 14 minutes, for purpose of making splice.

At 5 P. M. saw her Majesty's steamer *Porcupine* coming to us; 7½ P. M., Capt. OTTER, of the *Porcupine*, (who has been for the last six weeks surveying and sounding Trinity Bay,) came on board *Niagara* to pilot her to anchorage near Telegraph house.

Thursday, Aug. 5.—At 1:45 A. M., *Niagara* anchored. Distance run since noon yesterday, 64 miles; amount of cable paid out, 66 miles and 352 fathoms, being a loss of less than 4 per cent.

Total amount of cable paid out since splice was made, 1,016 miles and 600 fathoms. Total amount of distance, 882 miles. Amount of cable paid out over distance run, 134 miles and 600 fathoms, being a surplus of about 15 per cent.

At 2 A. M. I went ashore in small boat, awoke persons in charge of Telegraph-house, half a mile from landing, and informed them that the Telegraph fleet had arrived, and were ready to land the end of the cable.

At 2:45 received signal from *Agamemnon*, that she had payed out 1,010 miles cable.

At 4 A. M. delivered the following telegraphic dispatch for the Associated Press, to be forwarded to New-York as early in the morning as offices of the line were opened:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
TRINITY BAY, N. F., Aug. 5, 1858.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet sailed from Queenstown, Ireland, Saturday, July 17, to meet in mid ocean Wednesday, 28th. Made the splice at 1 P. M. Thursday, 29th, and separated, the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* bound to Valentia, Ireland, the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* for this place, where they arrived yesterday, and the cable was landed at the cable house at the head of Valentia Harbor, to the Telegraph house at the Bay of Bulls, Trinity Bay, and for more than one-third of this distance the water is more than two miles in depth.

The cable has been paid out from the *Agamemnon* at about the same speed as from the *Niagara*.

The electric signals sent and received through the whole cable are perfect.

The machinery for paying out the cable worked in the most satisfactory manner, and was not stopped for a single moment from the time the splice was made until we arrived here.

Captain HUDSON, Messrs. KERMODE and WOOMNESS, the engineers, the electricians, the officers of the ship, and, in fact, every man on board the Telegraph fleet, has exerted himself to the utmost to make the expedition successful; and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, it has succeeded.

After the end of the cable is landed and connected with the land line of the telegraph, and the *Niagara* has discharged some cargo belonging to the Telegraph Company, she will go to St. Johns for coal, and then proceed to New-York at once. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The machinery for paying out the cable is certainly all that could be desired—the brakes perfect.

The greatest strain ever upon the cable was 23 cwt., and that only for a short time.

The cable was paid out at an angle of from 10 to 10 degrees with the horizon, and at an average speed of 6¼ miles per hour.

The average speed of the ship during the whole time the cable was being submerged was 5¾ miles per hour.

The cable was well coiled, and ran out beautifully.

Left with Mr. DE SANTY, at his request, 1½ miles of the raised cable, and there is now remaining on board this ship about 60 miles of cable manufactured this year, and about 20 miles of the cable that was submerged last year and recovered.

For many interesting particulars in regard to the laying of the cable, I would refer you to the reports of the engineers and electricians.

At 5:15 A. M. Telegraph cable landed. At 6, end of cable carried into Telegraph house, and receiving very strong currents of electricity through the whole cable from the other side of the Atlantic.

Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, then read prayers and made some remarks.

At 8:30 P. M., her Majesty's steamer *Bogue* fired a royal salute of 21 guns.

All day discharging cargo belonging to Telegraph Company from *Niagara* and *Gorgon*. Telegraph house, cable, and apparatus, in charge of Captain HUDSON, Messrs. KERMODE and WOOMNESS, and a large number of [illegible] are perfectly secure. Great credit is due Commander DAYMAN of her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon*, for the careful and skillful way he managed the cable.

Great credit is due Commander DAYMAN of her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon*, for the careful and skillful way he managed the cable.

[illegible]

received your ready response, and in the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Captain Otter, of the *Porcupine*, for the accurate and skillful manner in which he piloted the *Niagara* from the time he met us in Trinity Bay, until our final anchorage, and in which he operated the cable was landed.

Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.—At 2 A. M. steam-tug *Blue Jacket* arrived from St. Johns, and Mr. BROOMNESS partner was one of the passengers. Mr. DE SANTY and myself urged him to have the Telegraph house finished as soon as possible. Mr. DE SANTY purchased supplies from the *Niagara*, as they had hardly any provisions at the house, and the Purser said they could have what they wanted at cost.

At 11 A. M. received strong electric signals from the Telegraph house, Valentia. Arranging office, &c.; wrote the following dispatch, to be forwarded to London as soon as the line was in operation.

BAY OF BULLS, N. F.

Directors of Atlantic Telegraph Co., London:

Entered Trinity Bay 48 hours Wednesday. Landed cable on 6 Thursday morning. Ships at once for St. Johns for 20 miles of shore cable, with cable prepared for splicing. Please request the Admiralty to permit the *Gorgon*, Com. DAYMAN, to accompany the *Niagara* to New-York.

When was the cable landed at Valentia? Please answer here by Telegraph, and forward by mail to New-York pay letters. CYRUS W. FIELD.

As I feel confident that it will be impossible for me to transmit promptly through one cable all the messages that will be offered, I hope you will order another manufactured in time to lay next Summer. The experience that has been had the last and present year should prove of great value to your Company.

Sent and received by telegraph a number of messages, among which were the following:

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penn., Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., Trinity Bay:—*My Dear Sir*: I congratulate you with all my heart up on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected.

Under the blessing of Divine Providence, I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between Mother and Sisters. I have not yet received the Queen's dispatch. Yours, truly,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

The City is intensely excited over your success. The news has reached all parts of the Union. Messages are offering for Europe. Shall we take them? Answer.

J. EDDY.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

Excitement here increasing. Parties in every moment for business. What terms from here?

E. D. STEVENS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

DEAR SIR—The city authorities of Boston to-day ordered the firing of 100 guns upon the Common, and the ringing of bells for one hour from noon, in honor of the successful laying of the cable. Respectfully yours,

ALEX. H. RICE.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

His Excellency the Governor General desires to express his congratulations on the success of the accomplishing of the great undertaking of laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable.

A. J. PENNEFEATHER, Governor's Secretary.

Sent to the Associated Press the following message:

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

The Atlantic Telegraph cable was successfully landed here yesterday morning, and is in perfect order. *Agamemnon* has landed her end of cable, and we are now receiving signals from Telegraph house, Valentia.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, and Her Majesty's steamers *Gorgon* and *Porcupine*, leave here for St. Johns to-morrow.

One notice will be given when the Atlantic Telegraph line will be open for business. CYRUS W. FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Friday Eve., Aug. 6, 1858.

To the Associated Press:

Since our arrival here yesterday morning I have been constantly receiving Telegraphic messages asking for full particulars in regard to the laying of the Atlantic Cable, to which it is impossible to reply, as every moment of my time will be fully occupied while I remain here; and I have handed to Mr. MACKAY, Superintendent of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company's Line, my daily journal, and given him full permission to send from the same any extracts that he may think of interest to the public, and especially those portions which will reply to the communications that I have received.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mr. MACKAY sent to the Press next day extracts from my journal.

Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.—Steamers *Niagara*, *Gorgon* and *Porcupine* sailed, and returned on account of the fog. I visited lead mines to engage men to work on Telegraph house, cut wood, build road, &c.

Electricians busy fitting up instruments.

The following Telegraphic message, with many others, were sent and received:

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 7, 1858.

To His Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, Bedford Springs, Penn.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your Telegraphic dispatch was duly received; we landed here in a wilderness, and until the Telegraph instruments are all ready and perfectly adjusted no message can be recorded over the cable.

You shall have the earliest intimation, but some days may elapse before all is perfected. The first message from Europe will be from the Queen to yourself, and the first from America to Europe, your reply.

With great respect, truly your servant,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

We have no facts in addition to your dispatch of the 5th to the Press. Every incident connected with the landing of the cable, or with the enterprise in any way, will be eagerly received by the public throughout the country. There is intense anxiety to know all in relation to it, and the Press desires the line kept open a evening, so long as there are any facts of interest to transmit.

Respectfully, PETER COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

To Mr. MACKAY, Trinity Bay: Please avail yourself liberally of Mr. FIELD'S kind permission, and send us, for morning papers, from one to five thousand words from his diary. Add to it a circumstantial report of what has been done since the *Niagara* arrived at Trinity Bay. We will cheerfully pay the operators extra for their services. There is a degree of excitement here which you cannot conceive of, and we want to meet public demand.

D. E. CRAIGS.

TRINITY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

We landed here in the woods, and until the Telegraph instruments are all ready and perfectly adjusted no communications can pass between the two Continents, but the electric currents are received freely.

You shall have the earliest intimation when all is ready; but it may be some days before everything is perfected. The first through message between Europe and America, will be from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States, and the second, his reply.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Sunday, Aug. 8.—Good signals being received through the cable. Religious service at Telegraph house at 5 P. M.

Monday, Aug. 9.—Offered to remain at Trinity Bay, with the electricians, if I could be of any service to them, but as I could not, left in the U. S. steam frigate *Niagara* at 5¾ A. M., for St. Johns, H. M. steamers *Gorgon* and *Porcupine* sailing in company.

At 6 P. M. arrived at St. Johns, where there was great rejoicing at the laying of the cable.

Received here a great number of telegraphic messages, some of which I copy.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

Your family are all at Stockbridge, and well. The joyful news arrived there Thursday, and almost overwhelmed your wife. Father rejoiced like a boy. Mother was wild with delight. Brothers, sisters, all were overjoyed. Bells were rung, guns fired, children let out of school shouted. "The cable is laid." "The cable is laid." The village was in tumult with joy. My dear brother, I congratulate you. God bless you.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

I have just joined up key and large coils, and am now sending to Valentia. Shall communicate again shortly.

DE SANTY.

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, St. Johns: It is necessary to pass many preparatory signals for adjustment of our instruments, needing some slight alterations. Do not expect her Majesty's message before the morning. Still exchanging good signals.

DE SANTY.

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, St. Johns: Receiving good recorded currents from Valentia. Perfectly satisfactory.

DE SANTY.

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, St. Johns: I have received perfectly a communication from Valentia, and they get our signals there. Please send early, without fail, the flywheel.

DE SANTY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, St. Johns—*Dear Sir*: The Common Council of New-York have resolved on a great celebration of the laying of the Cable. The Committee of Arrangements desire to know the day on which the first message will be sent, in order to recommend a general illumination in the evening. Please send a reply to-day.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

St. Johns, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—Wrote to Mr. T. H. BROOKING, Sons & Co., in regard to completing Telegraph house, and furnishing Mr. DE SANTY with supplies.

ST. JOHNS N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

Messrs. BROOKING, SONS & CO., St. Johns—Gentlemen: I have to request you will, as quickly as possible, brickway, cell, and otherwise finish the house in Bay Bull's Arm, belonging to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and make such additions thereto as Mr. DE SANTY may require. Also, please furnish Mr. DE SANTY with any supplies that he may order on account of the Company.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly, your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD,
General Manager Atlantic Telegraph Co.

ST. JOHNS, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.—*Sir*: At the request of the Executive Council, I inclose the copy of an address proposed to be presented to you by that body, and to request that you be kind enough to intimate to me at what time it will suit your convenience to receive the Council for the purpose of its presentment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, President.

Received an Address from the Executive Council of Newfoundland, and also one from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns, and below you have copies of the same with my replies:

To CYRUS W. FIELD, St. Johns:

We, the Executive Council of Newfoundland, have great and sincere pleasure in offering you our congratulations upon the success of the grand project of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. Intimately acquainted as we have been with the energy and enterprise which have distinguished you from the commencement of the great work of Telegraph connection between the Old and New Worlds, and feeling that under Providence this triumph of Science is mainly due to your well-directed and indomitable exertions, we desire to express to you our high appreciation of your services to the cause of the World's progress, and our hearty sympathy in those feelings inseparable from the present proud result.

We recognize in this achievement the creation of new bonds of social and commercial union between the people of the two great nations thus marvelously connected; and we are gratified to remember the aid contributed toward this most important object by the Colony of Newfoundland, in the private conference upon the Company you represent. We sincerely trust the expectations of the promoters of the enterprise to all the benefits anticipated will be amply and abundantly fulfilled, and that you, Sir, individually may reap from it an ample recompense for your many labors and sacrifices, from its inception to the present hour.

On behalf of the Executive Council of Newfoundland.

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, President.

To the President of the Executive Council of Newfoundland:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you with all the sincerity this cordial congratulation of your present address. I shall, however, not detain you in the expression of my feelings.

Upwards of [illegible] years ago, when [illegible] the Legislature of [illegible] the plan of [illegible] Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Telegraphic [illegible]

received your ready response, and in the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Captain Otter, of the *Porcupine*, for the accurate and skillful manner in which he piloted the *Niagara* from the time he met us in Trinity Bay, until our final anchorage, and in which he operated the cable was landed.

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BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penn., Aug. 6, 1858.

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Under the blessing of Divine Providence, I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between Mother and Sisters. I have not yet received the Queen's dispatch. Yours, truly,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

To CYRUS W. FIELD, Trinity Bay:

The City is intensely excited over your success. The

The principal Market Places are:

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Hathaway's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Hudson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 17, 1858.

	Beeves.						
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth st.	2894	2819	11	341	1147	.....	
Sixth-street	.....	101	7	34	1000	.....	
Chamberlin's	.....	100	70	91	1000	.....	
O'Brien's	.....	45	80	54	1100	.....	
Sixth, reported at Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total last week	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Average last week	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Average weekly receipts at Brighton for the year 3,145
Receipts for the corresponding week last year 4,802

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1321	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	771	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	802	.....	.....	.....	.....
New-Haven Railroad	157	11	361	1167	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	802	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3894	11	361	1167	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	597	Missouri	—
New-York	495	Pennsylvania	40
Illinois	1,102	Texas	156
Kentucky	34	Connecticut	—
Indiana	121	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	—	Canada	31

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Aug. 16, amount to 2,858 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	374
Hudson River Railroad	1,448
Erie Railroad	1,042
Erie Railroad, old Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	2,858

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Aug. 16, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, Piermont	2,200
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	2,025
By Hudson River Railroad	458
Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
Total	5,683

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,678	Horses	3
Hogs	3,524	Lambs	10
Sheep	2,369	Calves	57
Total			7,631

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	9¾c. @ 9¾c.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9¼c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Medium quality	8¾c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poor quality	7½c. @ 8¼c.	7½c. @ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	6½c. @ 7¼c.	6½c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	7½c. @ 8½c.
Average of all sales	8½c. @ 8¾c.	7½c. @ 8c.

At Brownell's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Brownell reports beeves at 7c.@9c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

with 866 less Cattle at Forty-fourth-street than last Wednesday, and these of lighter weights, and poorer quality generally. It is not surprising that prices advanced more than ½c. ℔ lb. on the best Cattle, and near that on common grades—we doubt whether *there was any advance on the Texas scallawags, of* which quite enough were offered. Sales during the week had been slow, and the footings at all the City markets, including Bergen, amount to only 3,330 head, *against 4,311 last week, and 4,322 for the corresponding* week last year. Butchers were not over anxious to buy, having had a slow retail market during the *past week, and the hot, sultry atmosphere of to-day* was not calculated to quicken their purchases. After much bantering in prices, and a good deal of grumbling as to the weights, they scarcely emptied the *yards at night....Several droves averaged over 9c. ℔* lb., and for one pair of extra fat and large bullocks 10c. was refused. The owner declared that unless he got his price ($350) he would take them home with him. They certainly showed superior feeding, for which we should be glad to see the owner well paid, but 10c. even is more than butchers like to pay after *a succession of cheap markets*....Anticipating a rise, several brokers bought Cattle, and most of them made more than a commission by so doing....Albany sales reached over 1,200 head, most of which went to Boston and Providence. We heard of sales at $4 50@$4 75, and one lot bought by the head and afterwards weighed, were about 5c. ℔ lb.... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
32	Ohio	J. Wales	George Sage.
32	Ill	Vail & Co	Owners.
18	Ill	J. Steele	Bullenay & Eastman.
81	Texas	Drury & Jones	Budlong & Eastman.
84	Ill	M. F. Weed	Gillett & Tolley.
124	Ill	R. Virgin	S. Ulery.
10	Ohio	George Wells	J. Miller.
83	N. Y.	Farmers	Hogg & Sherman.
30	Ohio	J. Bryant	Hogg & Sherman.
145	Ohio	J. Bryant	Wheeler & Teed.
66	Ill	H. Crow	White & Son.
30	Ill	J. C. Bone	White & Son.
30	N. Y.	A. Porter	Walling & McMann.
16	Conn.	Farmers	L. Beers.
29	Ill	D. G. Culver	Owner.
14	N. Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
92	N. Y.	Different owners	E. Arnault.
17	N. Y.	E. Arnault	E. Arnault.
30	Ill	H. M. Staley	Allerton & Conger.
26	Ill	Newman & Morrison	Allerton & Conger.
42	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Mead & Holcomb.
23	N. Y.	J. Brooks	J. Church.
84	Ind	N. Sumner	Beach & Bray.
48	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	Beach & Bray.
40	Texas	Westerhill & Co	Beach & Bray.
107	Ohio	Dodsack & Rice	Haring & Gurney.
30	Ind	Brawley & Bain	Haring & Gurney.
110	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
96	Ill	J. R. Richardson	D. Barnes.
31	Ind	R. Myers	Owner.
23	N. Y.	J. A. Merritt	Owner.
24	N. Y.	A. J. & J. E. D. Welling	Owner.
40	Ill	A. M. Allerton, Jr.	Owner.
20	N. Y.	A. Emmons	Owner.
26	N. Y.	J. Smith	Owner.
21	N. Y.	V. Mapes	Owner.
40	Penn	Gray	Smith & Co.
37	N. Y.	Wm. Mamford	Owner.
40	Ohio	R. Bertram	Owner.
108	Ill	Alexander & Grum	J. A. Merritt.
42	Ohio	A. F. Alexander	Owner.
42	Ohio	J. Aiken	Wm. Florence.
32	Ohio	George Wells	Owner.

John Sayre, of Fayette County, Ohio, brought in 32 of the finest cattle on sale to-day, which he had raised and fed himself. One pair, especially, were very large and heavy, weighing 3,200 lbs. at home, and estimated to gross 2,100 lbs. net here, to-day. They were five-year-olds, and were worked to the yoke last Winter. An offer of $300 was refused for them, also 10c. ℔ lb., allowing 60 lbs. to the hundred. They were not sold at a late hour in the afternoon. The others were very fine steers, and brought 9c.@9¼c. Geo. Sage, seller. Same also sold of Bergen 52 light cattle, at 7½c.@8c.

Van & Co. bought 50 rather common Illinois Cattle, at Albany, rated 775 lbs. net, which they were retailing out at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

Sanford Eneman, for J. Brown, of Ashtabula, Ohio, had 100 head of Ohio Cattle, at Albany, rated 650 lbs. net, which they were retailing out at 8½c. ℔ lb.

Hale & Sherman, for Wm. Wheeler, of Ashtabula, Ohio, had 145 Ohio Cattle, at Albany, rated 650 lbs. net, which they were retailing out at 8½c. ℔ lb.

Alex. Allerton, of Allerton & Conger, had 30 Illinois Cattle, at Albany, rated 775 lbs. net, which they were retailing out at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

Mead & Holcomb, for Wm. Florence, of Ashtabula, Ohio, had 42 Ohio Cattle, at Albany, rated 650 lbs. net, which they were retailing out at 8½c. ℔ lb.

Haring & Gurney, for Dodsack & Rice, of Ashtabula, Ohio, had 107 Ohio Cattle, at Albany, rated 650 lbs. net, which they were retailing out at 8½c. ℔ lb.

Haring & Gurney, for Brawley & Bain, of Ashtabula, Ohio, had 30

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Yates' description of Mr. Thackeray, in his paper, entitled *Town Talk*, with the *Saturday Review's* notions as to the degree to which Mr. Thackeray had exposed himself to have this daguerreotype likeness of his bodily and mental charms hung up in Mr. Yates' show-case, by the fact of his having given him an opportunity of taking it, if he pleased, by paying five shillings at the door to look at him as he lectured. We imagine very few of our readers missed reading it, and we are sure that none of them that did have forgotten it. It was an uncommonly neat example of courteous crucifixion, of blandly breaking a man on the wheel, of a most Chesterfieldian application of the boots and the thumb screw, accompanied by assurances of the highest consideration and esteem of the operator. The manipulation of Mr. Thackeray by this adept was certainly not so coarse as that which he had received from Mr. Yates, but we doubt whether its cleverer cruelty made him like it any better than the rougher provocation which called it forth. The *Saturday Review* has made bold to say what it pleases about Mr. Thackeray before, as well as about Mr. Dickens and the *Punch* writers, very little to the delectation of any of those gentlemen, and the marked ability of its articles, which are all leaders, makes it anything but a contemptible adversary.

This very article, indeed, keen as is its edge and sharp its point, in the direction of Mr. Thackeray, is evidently meant to deal a blow, if only with its invisible wind, at Mr. Dickens, as well. This great writer, as our readers undoubtedly know, has been giving readings of his own works, to large audiences, at prices varying from one shilling to five, at St. Martin's Hall, during the late season. His advertisement appears in the newspaper column devoted to "Public Amusements," sandwiched in between Madame Tussaud's Exhibition and Christy's Minstrels. Now, the *insinuendo* against Mr. Thackeray being that he had done a thing tending "to degrade literature and foster the appetite for intrusion into other men's affairs," by exhibiting his "bloodless face and broken nose" to all and singular that chose to pay the price of admission to his public lectures, the inference, though tacit, is certainly stronger against Mr. Dickens, that he commits as grave an offence against the peace and dignity of literature, by thus making a show of himself as the showman of his own contributions to its treasury. And the repeated mention of the fact that Mr. Thackeray is "a gentleman by birth and education," "a man of honorable family and good education," may be taken as an amiable reminder to himself and the world that Mr. Dickens is at least free from these aggravations of his rival's crime against the cause of good letters. As the case of Mr. Dickens could not fail to be in the mind of everybody reading the article, one cannot but regard these lunges at Mr. Thackeray, against whose person they are primarily aimed, as intended also to reach Mr. Dickens behind the arras, though they have no such ostensible design.

However this may be, the question raised by the *Saturday Review*, whether the function of a public lecturer be indeed one derogatory to the character of a great writer, and injurious to the dignity of his high calling, is one worthy of all consideration and of judicious settlement. As we are apt enough to take our opinions, as to matters of propriety and taste, from the Old Country, and to think that an English trade-mark establishes the value of a notion beyond a peradventure, it is certainly worth while to see whether this one be indeed a sterling coin, of a fixed value everywhere, or merely a tradesman's token, worthless beyond a very narrow circle described around his counter as its centre. It certainly would be a misfortune in this country, where lecturing has established itself as an institution, and surely a very harmless one, if this new doctrine should deprive the Lyceums of the land of the services of such men as Mr. Emerson, Mr. Geo. W. Curtis, Mr. James R. Lowell and others, by inculcating that thereby they degrade the profession of literature, of which they are such distinguished ornaments. But we do not think that it can stand the trial of a rational consideration, here, and we hope that it will not be of any validity long in the mother country. It strikes us to be but the remains, as far as it has any real existence at all, of the old and essentially vulgar prejudice, however fine the people may be that entertain it, that it is ungentlemanlike to make money out of one's brain, excepting in two or three ways, sanctioned by the necessities of the higher classes.

The main assumption of the *Saturday Reviewer*, that Mr. Thackeray's lecturing is a mere exhibition of his person to the curious in such sights, at so much a head, is too obviously fallacious and futile to need any refutation. And yet, the whole argument rests upon it. We all know that Mr. Thackeray gives his audiences—not his *spectators*, merely—much more than the sight of his "bloodless and not particularly expressive face, his fractured nose-bridge, and his small grey whisker." The exquisite delicacy of his characterization, the volatile graces of his wit, the ineffable atmosphere of humor which brooded over the hour he gave us, are things worth mentioning in speaking of him in this particular,—aye, and were worth paying for, too. It is true that a man of equal genius, but of less fame, would have taken longer to draw and hold his audiences; but nobody thought long of *Vanity Fair* and *Pendennis*, or their author, after he was well entered upon his theme. People may have come to stare, but they remained to hear. And why should not a literary man communicate his works, in the first instance at least, by the lips as well as through the Press? Is there anything essentially more degrading in receiving money taken by a door-keeper than at a bookseller's counter? Scientific men may lecture even in England, without reproach; way may not literary men as well? Why may not Mr. Thackeray do without a sneer, what Sir Humphrey Davy and Mr. Faraday were praised, as well as paid, for doing? The only question, as it seems to us, is, whether the thing offered for the money be worth it, or not? We are well aware that this may be considered an American way of looking at the thing; but we cannot help thinking that it is the rational and common-sensible way, too. If the celebrity of the lecturer attracts crowds from a wish to see as well as to hear him, that surely is not to be [illegible] to him for [illegible]. Are [illegible] but [illegible] and unknown men to have the privilege of addressing audiences on topics about which they wish to be heard?

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Thackeray, or Mr. Dickens, should advertise to be at home at certain hours, to be seen by any one willing to pay, half a crown, we could not admire, or excuse, the exhibition. But where they do a thing good to be done, and which cannot be done excepting by their appearing in the flesh, we must think it a very morbid sensitiveness that should withhold their consenting to it, merely on the ground that the personal interest felt in them would increase its attraction. We think, however, that there is a distinction to be taken between Mr. Thackeray's delivering original lectures and Mr. Dickens' reading his published works. They do not belong to precisely the same category of actions. Still we do not take it upon ourselves to say that the latter, who has such extraordinary dramatic talent, is not justified in giving the pleasure his readings unquestionably impart, even if the sight of him is what draws the crowd. But it is not so entirely above controversy as the other matter. We cannot think that Mr. Emerson, or Mr. Curtis, or Mr. Lowell, derogate in the least from their rank in the literary world by appearing in the lecture-room; but we are afraid we should not like to hear of Mr. Longfellow, or Mr. Bryant, or Mr. Hawthorne proposing to read their own published works for a consideration. But perhaps it is a prejudice. Certainly it is one we shall surmount, if they ever should, and should read them well. But, as far as Mr. Thackeray is concerned, we hold that, even according to the stricter rules of etiquette by which such things are viewed in England, he has done the cause of literature good service in opening a new field of literary labor, reciprocally remunerative to the laborer and the public, and has done himself no prejudice in reaping the just rewards of valuable contributions to literature.

Hot Work in Illinois.

The canvass, which commenced with spirit, indeed, but in good temper, at Chicago, has at length come to be personal and disagreeable between Douglas on the one hand, and Messrs. Lincoln and Trumbull on the other.

In a recent speech, at Beardstown, Douglas referred to a charge made against him by Lincoln as "an infamous lie." The charge was that Douglas had corruptly conspired with the Judges of the Supreme Court, and with Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, to subvert the constitutional power of the States, and establish Slavery over the land. So much for Douglas *vs.* Lincoln.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Douglas' colleague in the Senate, having returned to Illinois from an Eastern tour, has made a speech in Chicago, in which the following passages occur:

"Now, fellow-citizens, I make the distinct charge that there was a preconcerted arrangement and plot entered into by the very men who now claim credit for opposing the Constitution not submitted to the people, to have a Constitution formed and put in force without giving the people an opportunity to oppose it. This, my friends, is a serious charge, but I charge it, to-night, that the very men who traverse the country under banners proclaiming Popular Sovereignty, by design concocted a bill on purpose to force a Constitution upon that people."

Mr. T. goes on to allude to Toombs' Kansas bill, and in reply to a question from a Douglas man present, he said:

"You want to satisfy yourself that he was in the plot to force a Constitution upon that people? I will satisfy you, [cries of 'Good, good,' 'Hit him again,' and cheers,] and to the man who does deny it, I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall cry enough. [Tremendous cheers.]"

Douglas's response to this direct and damaging accusation, is quite free from ambiguity.

"There is the language of your other Senator, arriving in the city of Chicago, in my absence, without any provocation, making a charge as infamous as that in language as vulgar as that. He had had no provocation from me. In all the speeches I have made this year, I have not alluded to him, by name or otherwise. I have not assailed him in any way, and yet he comes forward and makes a charge, corrupt in itself, and threatens that if any man denies it, he is going to 'cram the lie down his throat.' [Laughter, and by a voice, 'He will have a good time.'] It strikes me it would have been fully as brave and manly for Mr. Trumbull to have said that to my face. [Cries of 'That is so.'] For when this charge was once made in a much milder form, in the Senate of the United States, I did brand it as a lie, in the presence of Mr. Trumbull—cries of 'Good,' and applause)—and Mr. Trumbull sat and heard it thus branded, without daring to say that it was true. [Cry of 'Good,' and applause.] I tell you he knew it to be false when he uttered it at Chicago—[applause, and by a voice, 'Give him fits,'] and yet he says that he is going to cram the lie—[applause and laughter] down his throat until he should cry enough. [Laughter.] The miserable craven-hearted wretch, [applause;] he would rather have both ears cut off than to use that language in my presence, where I could call him to account. [Loud applause.]"

These envenomed personalities show the character of the struggle, and how absurd was the hope indulged in some quarters of uniting the Republicans with the supporters of the Little Giant.

New Usury Law in Canada.—The Canadian Parliament have passed an act changing the law of interest. Hitherto the legal rate has been six per cent, but by the new act individuals may allow and exact on any contract or agreement any rate of interest or discount which may be agreed upon. Banks are, however, forbidden to reserve or take a higher rate of interest of discount than seven per cent., and are prohibited from paying interest upon deposits. It is made unlawful for any Bank in discounting at any of its places of business, branches, agencies or offices, any note or paper payable at any other of its offices or places of business within the Province to receive, in addition to the discount, to defray the expenses of collection, any amount exceeding the following rates, according to its time to run, viz: Under thirty days, one-eighth of one per cent.; thirty days and over but under sixty days, one-fourth of one per cent.; sixty days and over but under ninety days, three-eighths of one per cent.; ninety days and over, one-half of one per cent. Six per cent continues to be the legal rate where no other rate is fixed by agreement of parties, or by operation of law. This act is a compromise between the friends of free trade in money and the adherents of laws repressing usury. Virtually it is a triumph of the former, as parties are at liberty to fix any rate of interest, high or low, by their own agreement, Banks only being excepted from the benefits of this privilege. The bill passed both Houses of the Canadian Legislature just previous to the close of the session, which ended on Monday, and received the sanction of the Governor-General.

Perils of Private Correspondence.—One of our Washington correspondents refers to the embarrassment in which Senator Bigler finds himself by the publication of a letter which he wrote to Mr. Bratton, when that gentleman was Gov. Walker's Kansas Secretary. When Mr. Bigler indited that epistle he was but a babe and sucking in the Locomotive faith, and it would seem that Mr. Buchanan himself was not much further advanced. Mr. Bigler assures Bratton that the President was earnest in [illegible] Walker's policy of allowing the people to adjust the Slave question, in their own way, in the Territories, and that he was weak in his knees, and nearly paralyzed by the South.

Nothing could be more cruel than the publication of this letter. The milk of human kindness must be a fluid with which Mr. Bigler is wholly unacquainted. That he has wronged to avenge is undeniable, but surely there should be a limit to the severity of vengeance.

Burning of the City Hall.

The disastrous fire at the City Hall yesterday morning was perfectly characteristic, and afforded a striking instance of the manner in which the public interests are looked after, or rather not looked after by our City officials. The chances were as ten to one that after such a shower of fireworks as were let off upon the roof of the Hall, there would be some burning cinders or brands left on the roof or lodged among the woodwork of the cupols. Two of the Aldermen had remonstrated against the fireworks on the ground of the danger attending them, and there were the strongest possible reasons for a strict watch being kept, and a thorough examination being made to guard the calamity which happened. But no such precaution appears to have been taken, and though the cupola itself was used as a watch-tower to keep a lookout for fires, no watch was kept upon the cupola itself to guard against its conflagration. The loss by the fire, by a piece of the merest good luck, though serious so far as money is concerned, is not one that cannot be repaired. In a few weeks another cupola can be erected, the old clock can be replaced by a new one, and the Hall will be as good as new again. But, to think of what might have happened! A few moments more delay and the destruction of the whole interior of that noble structure would have been inevitable, and the loss entailed upon the City could never have been made good. It is fearful to think of the immense accumulation of valuable papers in that one building, which are in constant danger of destruction by fire. The valuable series of historical portraits contained in the Governor's Room narrowly escaped destruction; as it was, some of them were seriously injured. But if this fire shall be the means of arousing the Corporation to the absolute importance of at once commencing the new City Hall, the want of which has been so seriously felt the past twenty years, the fire of Wednesday morning, destructive as it was, will be regarded as a God-send, rather than a calamity. It will doubtless have one other good effect. It will prevent any more bonfires and illuminations in the Park. The fearful joke of letting off fireworks in the midst of insecure buildings, wherein are deposited all the valuable records of the City, will hardly be indulged in again. When there shall be occasion for another grand pyrotechnic display, our City Fathers will probably choose some other spot for it, in one of the large open squares up town, where the dangers of a conflagration will not be so imminent.

That New City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please to inform the anxious public how soon they may expect a new City Hall. The fire of last night forcibly illustrates the importance of having some secure building for public records. The loss of papers now deposited in the County Clerk's and Sheriff's offices, and in those of the Clerks of the Superior Court and Common Pleas, not to mention other departments of our local Government, would be incalculable. And how long, pray, is New-York to be disgraced by the present miserable accommodations for the Courts themselves? Is it not shameful that the Superior Court, for instance, one of the most respectable tribunals in point of character and influence on this side of the Atlantic, has been driven to the upper story of an Engine house, not larger than the bar-room of a country tavern? The foul air of those apartments for a single day will impair the health of the strongest man in the community, and yet we are murdering Judges and lawyers by inches. His Honor the Mayor has selected three Commissioners, who would proceed vigorously towards the erection of a suitable edifice; but our City Fathers, for political reasons, refuse to confirm the appointments.

Now, will not these venerable bodies, on this one occasion, for the benefit of a suffering people, magnanimously drop party spirit, and private considerations, and aid in the accomplishment of so desirable a work? The individuals nominated by the Mayor are confessedly honest and capable. They do not probably wish the office for their own emolument, but are willing to bestow a portion of their time and labor on their fellow-citizens. Of what consequence is it whether they are Democrats, Americans or Republicans, so long as the object is gained. But if they must be rejected, then let the Mayor appoint Cyrus W. Field and two other competent persons. He is deserving of the compliment; and the improvement, so much needed, is worthy of his attention.

A Sufferer.

Cabilistic Charms.—One of our manufacturing jewelry establishments has got up an exceedingly beautiful "charm," to be worn as an ornament, consisting of a section of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, mounted in gold, with suitable emblematic devices, the shields of the United States and England, &c. There could hardly be a prettier device to commemorate the "Great Event" which has filled the whole country with enthusiasm.

City Items.

The Firemen and the Atlantic Cable.—Owing to the uncertainty of the time of the arrival of the *Niagara* the Fire Companies of the City were unable to have a grand torchlight procession last evening as intended, commemorative of the completion of the Atlantic Cable. A meeting of the companies is called for Monday evening, and on Tuesday or Wednesday evening of next week, the promised turnout will take place. It is expected that the procession will be more general, more enthusiastic and brilliant than any previous display made by the firemen.

Leasing Ferry Piers.—The sale of leases for five years of the North Battery Pier, adjacent to pier No. 1, North River, and the pier foot of Hubert-street, were advertised to take place yesterday at noon, at the City Hall. No bidders being present, the sale, in compliance with the order of the Comptroller, was postponed till the 21st of next month.

The new Police Court in the basement of the City Hall, fitted up in the apartments formerly occupied by Chief of Police Matsell, were to have been occupied yesterday, but the fire of the previous night prevented this, though the Court-room itself was not injured. It will be opened for the first time to-day. This Court is intended to take cognizance of the many complaints demanding judicial and immediate action which are now made before the Mayor. It will be in charge of Justice Welsh, who will there preside, at the request of Mayor Tieman. Two officers, Messrs. Joseph A. Gardner and Stewart J. Smith, have been assigned for special duty at this Court, but the Mayor's squad will also be in attendance upon it.

Personal.

The following distinguished guests are now stopping at the Bravoort House, Fifth-avenue: Lord Napier, British Minister; M. Albuquerque, Brazilian Minister; M. Tassara, Spanish Minister; M. Tuillard, Secretary French Legation; O. Russell, Secretary British Legation; G. Barandiera, Secretary Mexican Legation; Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Bayes, from England, via Trinity Bay, on Niagara; M. Murasigue, Secretary Spanish Legation; Mr. Cochrin and lady, Kentucky, [illegible]

The President, Princess and the Hon. Lorenzo Barrows, with Jim, who, on a visit to the Hon. Washington Hunt at his residence near Lockport, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Overland Pacific Mail—The Case-Yrissari Treaty—Utah Affairs, &c.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Postmaster-General has been assured that Messrs. Butterfield & Co. will commence on the 12th of September to carry the overland Pacific mails, and no doubt remains of their prompt and successful execution of the contract. By that time all the necessary means of transportation will be on the route. The stations are already fixed and supplies of water conveniently arranged.

The Case-Yrissari Treaty, as amended by Nicaragua, has been received by our Government, and is under the consideration of the Executive.

The Utah Peace Commissioners have had a long interview with the President concerning the affairs of that Territory.

The President has appointed George W. Ryman, of California, Secretary to the United States Legation at Chili, and Wm. H. Carter Postmaster at Quincy Ill., *vice* J. C. Riley, declined.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the law of 1856, granting to the States the swamp and overflowed lands, is not applicable to Minnesota, and that the Statute does not extend to States admitted into the Union subsequently to its passage.

General Juarez again made an informal visit to the State Department to-day. He has not yet stated the relation he sustains to the Nicaraguan Government.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH—RELATIVE SENSITIVENESS AND EVILS—THE PRESIDENT AND HIS COMPANIONS—BIGLER AND STANTON, ETC.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

Though profoundly impressed with the glorious triumph of science in binding the sea with metal threads, I am not one of those who have been able to perceive the actual benefits of even a successful Ocean Telegraph. That it will be of very great use cannot be questioned, but how will its uses add to the happiness of mankind? Has the land telegraph done any good? Has it banished any evil, mitigated any sorrow? Is it of any consequence that you of New-York should know on Tuesday, rather than on Wednesday, that Jones smashed the nose of Thompson in Congress on Monday? Upon the whole, is any more money gained or lost by the cotton speculators of New-York and New-Orleans, because they know the variations of both markets five minutes, rather than five days, before their operations take effect? Is not the anguish of relatives *increased* by hearing to-day that the wife or son has breathed his last, and by receiving ten days after the sad details of sickness and death?

So far as the influence of the newspaper upon the mind and morals of the people is concerned, there can be no rational doubt that the telegraph has caused vast injury. Superficial, sudden, unsifted, too fast for the truth, must be all telegraphic intelligence. Does it not render the popular mind too fast for the truth? Ten days bring us the mails from Europe. What need is there for the scraps of news in ten minutes? How trivial and paltry is the telegraphic column? It snowed here, it rained there, one man killed, another hanged. Even the Washington letter has deteriorated since the innovation, and I can conscientiously recommend my own epistles prior to 1844, in preference to those of later years.

Like the melancholy Jacques, I can moralize the spectacle of the far-off world, but know little of its actual movements. I look out towards the clicking of telegraph keys and the clatter of steam-presses from behind a barrier of the vials of bitterness which might have tinctured the gall of Junius with a sharper sting, and from beneath plasters which might have drawn compunction from Shylock.

The President is cheered in his solitude by several lively companions, among whom is Mr. Bigler, Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Bigler is the conservative mediator who stands between his patron and the fiery South. He is now watching the streaks in a lurid sky to discern the signs of a compromise on Kansas which is not dead, and between the Administration and Douglas, who was never more lively. A tremendous deputation will in a few days wait upon Mr. Buchanan from the South, demanding the recall of the prodigal son, the penitent giant from Illinois. And the suit of the deputies will be granted. Mr. Douglas will be restored, and the Executive dogs will be called off.

Mr. Bigler complains that Mr. Stanton, of Kansas, has published a private letter of his, wherein he states the obvious truth that the Administration was desirous to sustain Walker and Stanton in their Kansas policy, but was rather weak in the knees. This profound remark was wonderfully illustrated a few months afterwards, when both Stanton and Walker were dismissed from office with the warm approval of Mr. Bigler.

There is another private letter, written about the same time by Mr. Buchanan to Governor Walker, which would more endamage the writer, if published, than anything that has yet occurred in his public career. In that letter he denounces the ingratitude and bad faith of the South with fierce contempt, and pledges his own honor to sustain Governor Walker in the course he was then pursuing. But that letter will not appear in print until after the nomination in 1860. A.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PUBLICATION OF CABINET SECRETS—WILL THE PRESIDENT TOLERATE THIS, AND IF SO, WHY?—FERNANDO WOOD, NEXT MAYOR OF NEW-YORK—NEW FOREST-ORDER OF "THE WIDOW M'GRATH."—CANDIDATES IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT—PINS AND NEEDLES WITHOUT POINTS, EYES OR HEADS.

Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

If there be one word of truth in the statements made by your correspondent "Sigma,"—and the fact that his previous letter has never been officially contradicted would seem to argue that there is,—then it must be evident, even to those of the meanest capacity and lowest respect for official confidence, that Mr. Secretary Cobb is utterly unworthy his high charge, and fitted rather for the business of a secret incendiary than for the depository of such grave and important secrets as must fall within the Department, to whose records he gives anonymous libellers such facile and public access. Such practices are in flagrant violation of justice, decorum and the faith due from one public officer to another. Mr. Howell Cobb may have a very natural desire to please and prove useful to the few convivial friends who aspire to dominate his action with reference to New-York patronage;—but surely Mr. Secretary Cobb should more consider the position he enjoys, and should sometimes call to mind, at least in business hours, that glittering generality about "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind!"

That Mr. Buchanan tolerates, if he be not well pleased, with this conduct, can surprise no one who has read my former letters. New-York will go down to Charleston with a divided delegation. New-York can present no candidate against the "favorite son of Pennsylvania." Douglas and Bright are already reckoned at the White House "as good as dead;" and since the friends of Breckinridge have agreed to confine their efforts to a renomination of "Buck and Breck," thinking "Breck" young enough to wait for the higher seat until 1864,—all these matters thus pleasantly arranged in a family way,—the President can very cheerfully view the work of faction and demoralization now carried on amongst your City Democracy, even though the prime tool thereof be a Cabinet officer, and though the agencies resorted to involve grave breaches of official courtesy and faith.

To put the matter in another light, Mr. Buchanan's undisguised admiration for whatever he considers "smart," may have some influence in keeping him neutral while this internecine war is being waged beneath his eyes. He has been a politician so long that the word "pledges" never meets his ear without conjuring up instanter the mental reservation, "if convenient!" He could forgive Forney's treachery to Pierce, both at and before the Cincinnati Convention; he understands Messrs. Sickles and Hall and their relations with Col. Forney about as well, if not a little better, than any person now in Washington, Mr. D. E. Sickles alone excepted. "True, true," he would say, twitching shoulders and eyes with the same movement: "I have heard and known all those things for some time; but they are not smart, and you can't deny it!"

To return, however, to Mr. Cobb's attack on Mr. Scott. It must be confessed this shows great want of chivalry, to say the least, on the Secretary's part, as he well knows that in striking your Collector at the present time, he strikes a man who has no friends in power to strike back either for redress or retaliation.

Fernando Wood is helpless just at present, and must remain so until the success of John Kelly in the Shrievalty business gives equal recognition to the "Regulars," after which Mr. Wood appears to find little trouble in getting the nomination to succeed Mayor Tieman. The nomination of Kelly will be a practical division of power between Tammany Hall and the "Regulars" [illegible] Mr. Wood is [illegible] in the [illegible] of his diplomatic [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Sumner has now other things, but in [illegible] fifty thousand a year which Mr. Kelly claims as reward. The claim is Mr. Sumner's. Twenty, who always acted fairly up to the limit of obligation, but was no sooner in power than [illegible] man mistrust their sincerity. [illegible] not sincere, as is the other case, [illegible] Mr. Sickles may select their friend Benjamin Wright Vernon (of Sixth and Eighth avenue, celebrated in the [illegible] fickle-compromise representative whenever Mr. S. shall have become convinced "that he stands in need of a few years' relaxation and [illegible]."

Let me not in these matters be set down as a blind partisan of Mr. Sickles, though my sympathies are not with the cause of which he was once made [illegible] ard-bearer. Had he proved competent for the leading position then assigned him, it would, [illegible] ly, have been better for all [illegible] without brains, while his [illegible] exact reverse; and, destined to suffer [illegible] either horn of this dilemma, it is rather [illegible] an independent man to be [illegible] upon the [illegible]

Next and next only to the struggle in [illegible] attention here is interested by the prospects of F. Clark for reelection; and since he [illegible] in the field, a brief review of themselves, their antecedents and their chances may not be out of place. Richard Schell, though spoken of, has given the most frank assurances that he "will never run against the man who contributed mainly to his brother's appointment." John H. Anthon, a young lawyer, of good family and some talent, is in [illegible] the position of Tucker—[illegible] political trust, because, when elected to the Legislature, he (Anthon) did not obey out in good [illegible] the compromises of the Hard and Soft reunion. Alderman John H. Brady, who, from our knowledge of his antecedents, is much too fair and high-minded a man to engage in taking the nomination from a man of Mr. Clark's claims in the Democratic Party. John T. Hoffman, a young lawyer, ambitious and with a good opinion of himself, whose opposition to Fernando Wood was at first too violent to leave room for doubt as to his intention of joining the Visible Grand when Mr. Sickles was reduced into his unhappy condition. [illegible] Boreman, a fine-looking, middle-aged lawyer, just as talented in his profession as he is ignorant of politics, and who never was heard of in democratic circles until he had made money enough in the Courts to take up politics by way of pastime or elegant amusement. The fate of F. B. Cutting should be kept in view by Mr. Stevenson's friends, and minor steps should be taken to restrain him if [illegible] not sufficient to point out the man he is [illegible]. Anson Hamlin is too well known to need any particular comment; his far-famed [illegible] never-to-be-sufficiently-admired [illegible] general high standing in the best circles of society, and thorough soundness at all times of his life upon the Slavery question, recommend him as eminently suited. Add to this that he is even now sacrificing himself to Government by [illegible] ry so small that "it does not pay him [illegible] over there and perform its duties," and [illegible] sacrificed his son for $1,800 a year to do the duties which he gets $2,500 for pretending to overlook, and has further made Government a present of desk rooms in his printing office at a price which only pays the entire rent of his premises; and that recalling his articles in 1848, few will deny that he could be "the" man if public virtue is not sought to be publicly ignored.

Thomas McKeon has been talked of, but only as a stool-pigeon for Hamlin. David S. Jackson did not well out of the Corporation that he would doubtless be glad to do a little better on a larger business ground. Messrs. Perkins and Van Nort [illegible] with a joint stock paragraph, on nobody seems to know anything about either of them. George Swackhamer often declared emphatically that he would "never run against Clark;" Jacobus C. was successful in setting up some little matters of a legal and confidential nature. [illegible] H. Stryker's whole force would about amount to the fall of an empty pea-nut shell from the top gallery of the Bowery Theatre. Senator John Dorlon, a man of excellent head and heart, who [illegible] to say, fulfilled the infamous prediction made by "Deacon," pending his nomination for Senator last Fall; David J. Crawford, whose political antecedents disqualify him; Stephen P. Rossiter, who calls himself cousin and former partner to President Buchanan, but who is chiefly famous for having brought men into a coalition against Mr. Wood, and then deserting them; Chas. H. Haswell, a gentleman of education and refinement, who has too much self-respect to lend himself as a tool for breaking down a friend whose only faults are honesty, energy and independence; Mr. Armour Tyssen, one of the purest, most active and upright men in political life, whose name has been mentioned in this connection, but, we chance to know, without his consent. If he wants the place, let him say so, and the difficulties in the District can be soon arranged; George W. Morgan, commonly known as "Uncle George," who killed himself by siding Wood to kill Fernando two years ago, when the latter ran as regular Democratic candidate for Alderman.

Having thus put the champions in the field, [illegible] may now be cleared, and Democracy, as the "Queen of Beauty," will have to assign the prize.

Very respectfully, A CAMEO-CUTTER.

News from Utah.

RETURN OF THE MORMONS FROM PROVO—BRIGHAM YOUNG FEARS ASSASSINATION—ARMY MOVEMENTS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Leavenworth on the 16th inst., from St. Joseph to the 5th July.

All the Mormons who were able had returned from Provo.

Brigham Young was reported to have shut himself up in his residence, under a strong guard, fearing assassination.

General Johnston intended to move his encampment and prepare for going into Winter quarters.

Colonel Hoffman still remained at Fort Bridger. The Battalion of Volunteers was also still there.

Private letters from the Army of Utah announce the departure of Colonel Lyons with three Companies of the 3d Infantry, and 100 Rifemen, for New-Mexico.

Captain Marcy expected to leave shortly for the States.

News from the Plains.

REPORTED INDIAN BATTLE—NURSE SHOOTING BY THE QUARTERMASTER.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

A great battle is reported to have taken place between 700 Pawnee and War parties of the Cheyennes, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, in the Platte region, in which four of the Pawnees were killed, several wounded, and fifteen of the [illegible] and many wounded.

The Board of Officers assembled at Fort Leavenworth to-day, for the purpose of establishing the rules rejected by the Quartermaster General, will not assemble until the 25th. Surgeon Green, who is now here awaiting the military Board, is understood to represent the Contractors, who claim full price for the animals declared unsuitable.

News from Kansas.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

We have Leavenworth dates to the 10th inst. Correspondence from Lawrence, Topeka, Osawatomie, Kansas and Emigrant settlers down along the [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Steamship Niagara arrived off the lightship early yesterday morning. Mr. Field, and several other gentlemen connected with the expedition came to the City on board the steamtug *Active*, the ship being obliged to wait for high water to come over the bar. At 3 o'clock she got under way and proceeded up the Bay and harbor amid the firing of salutes, the waving of flags, and the cheers of thousands of people, who went out to greet her. Fort Hamilton fired a salute of 32 guns, the Spanish frigate *Berenguela* also fired a salute, and 100 guns were discharged from the Battery. She remained at anchor an hour in the North River, and then proceeded to her moorings at the Navy-Yard. In the evening the principal streets in every part of Brooklyn were brilliant with illuminations. City Hall was illuminated up, a light in every pane of glass that the beautiful structure enjoys; a salute was fired at Fort Greene. Early in the evening Capt. Hudson, was escorted by a detachment of military and an immense concourse of citizens to his home [illegible], where he suffered congratulatory addresses, and made a brief and modest speech in response. From this point he was escorted to the City Hall, an immense procession, consisting mostly of people on foot, being his escort; [illegible] he permitted to escape until he had shaken hands with hundreds, and the crowd inside and out of the Hall had been addressed by Cyrus W. Field and others of the Telegraphic Band. The Captain's reception was a triumphal entry into the City of his long residence, worthy of the honor that he is.

The new steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by the steamer from Southampton, whose arrival was announced in yesterday's impression.

[illegible] from Utah is received by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail at Leavenworth. All the Mormons who were able had returned from Provo, and affairs were apparently quiet. Brigham Young, fearing assassination, as is alleged, had shut himself up in his residence, under a strong guard of his followers. Gen. Johnston was making preparations for going into permanent quarters. Colonel Hoffman, with three companies of the 10th Infantry and one hundred riflemen, had left for New-Mexico.

[illegible] Returns of Kansas have been heard officially, and incomplete returns have been received from seven others. In these twenty-four counties the majority of votes cast at the late election against the English proposition is entirely [illegible]. The number against it is 10,735, which only 1,000 are recorded for it—a somewhat considerable difference of 9,735.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday. A communication was received from the Mayor, recommending an investigation into the origin of the fire at the City Hall, and an appropriation of $50,000 for repairing the damage done by it. A special committee was appointed to cooperate with the Mayor and Fire Marshal in a thorough investigation, and another committee was appointed to report what appropriation for repairs was called for. Aldermen Thomas declined to serve longer on the Joint Committee on Celebrations, on account of the indignity, he said, the Chairman of the Committee had put upon him. His resignation was accepted.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and received the Message of his Honor the Mayor in relation to the burning of the City Hall the previous night. No action was taken, inasmuch as it was not yet acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. The recent death of Councilman Gilfillan was announced to the Board, and the customary resolutions of condolence were passed.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, Wednesday, but transacted no business of public interest.

Mr. Rose, the pyrotechnist who furnished the fireworks for the Park on Wednesday night, feeling that he labors under a suspicion, insists upon an early investigation of the cause of the burning of the City Hall. He says that his men kept guard over the building, and did not surrender it into the hands of the Committee of Arrangements until two hours after the last piece had been fired, and at that hour the roof was carefully searched. He claims, moreover, that it is impossible that the fireworks or combustibles that were used could have set fire to any thing, the most combustible material.

Three affidavits were made yesterday, by the [illegible] only man and two of his friends, which, if reliable, serve somewhat to explain the mode in which the fire of Tuesday evening occurred. It is a fact worthy of remark that that there is an ordinance prohibiting, in very stringent terms, the presence of any individual except the bell-ringer, in the bell-tower at any time or on any pretense, excepting the plea of legitimate business.

The murder and suicide reported in the Times yesterday morning, which occurred last Tuesday evening in the Seventeenth Ward, was yesterday an exciting topic on the eastern side of the City. Frederick Hammerschmidt, the young German who killed Valentina Guicke, a young German girl, by shooting that in shot her through the heart and afterwards shot himself, died at 4 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Indications showed that jealousy was the cause of the murder and suicide. A full account of the affair, with the evidence elicited at the Inquest, will be found in our columns.

Grain, Flour, Wheat and Corn, [illegible] yesterday, were brisker [illegible] Wheat and Corn [illegible] in within the [illegible] Cargoes were in [illegible] Freights [illegible] all classes in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The Democratic County Convention assembled [illegible] under the following notice: [illegible] Congress from the Twenty-first District, Hon. THOMAS DENNISTON, [illegible] Esq., of the Assembly—Philip Stephenson, [illegible] Irish, Robert Morrow and A. Harlow. [illegible] were almost unanimously passed for no other platform, and the Convention entered in unanimously resolutions offered by [illegible] WILSON, strongly committing to the Administration of Mr. Buchanan.

Fire at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Wednesday, Aug. 18.

A large portion of the business part of this on [illegible] village was consumed by fire yesterday afternoon. The buildings burned were two stores, [illegible] two blacksmith shops, a wheelwright shop and one or two smaller buildings. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from an engine attached to the passenger cars, which passed through the village a short time before the fire was [illegible].

[illegible] Wednesday, Aug. 18.

[illegible] HAWLEY was killed last night by falling [illegible] of the cars of the Vermont and Boston Railroad.

[illegible] of the Montreal Rifle Corps left yesterday [illegible] on excursion to Portland.

[illegible] of Secretary Toucey and Lord Napier.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

Secretary TOUCEY is in town, and visited the Navy-Yard this morning. Lord NAPIER is at Nahant.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

[illegible] deaths from yellow fever last week were [illegible]; yesterday they were [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

[illegible] deaths in this city by yellow fever, on Tuesday, were [illegible].

Mississippi Cows Burned Up.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

A fire last night destroyed the cow-stable near [illegible] belonging to Wm. HOGAN. Seventy-six cows were burned up. Loss $7,000.

Mississippi Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The United States Mail steamer *Alabama* arrived here yesterday in sixty-three hours from New-York. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The screw steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, [illegible] at the bar at 4 o'clock this morning.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain R. M. HUNTER, arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 4th of August, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices have been anticipated by the steamer, which arrived on Tuesday.

From our European files by the *City of Washington* we gather a few items of news not before published.

"The Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople," says a letter from Beyrout in the *Times*, *Syrian Gazette*, "arrived here on the 3d, having in his custody five Bedouins, who had been given up to him to be punished as murderers of an American [illegible] at Jaffa."

The Galway *Vindicator*, in noticing the arrival of the *City of Washington*, announced to sail for Quebec on the 21st August, says:

"She appears to be a very handsome, spacious and [illegible] craft; and, though not near so large as the Propeller in point of tonnage, she looks quite as nimble in the water, being bark-rigged with three masts. We have learned from the local agent, J. B. Forsyth, Esq., that there are already nearly one hundred passengers booked for her to Quebec and Montreal, much more than a moiety of whom are first and second class, a rather remarkable feature in connection with Irish emigration. She will also carry a large quantity of Irish goods, which have already arrived in Galway."

The Russian ukase has found its way into late English papers. It appears to have been brought to England by the last West India Mail steamer. The rumor is to the effect "that Her Majesty's gun-boat *Niger* had been sunk in a conflict with an American frigate in the waters of Cuba."

Mr. GOUGH, the American temperance lecturer, has again made his appearance in Exeter Hall, London, where he addressed a very large and distinguished audience. This was Mr. Gough's first appearance before the London public since the recent trial in the Court of Exchequer, and his audience is said to have given him "a reception of the most enthusiastic description."

At the celebration in Lunenburg, on the 5th of July, a Southern planter is reported to have given the following toast: "The reopening of the African Slave Trade in the United States—a blessing to Africa, but a curse to the United States, both commercially and religiously; therefore, bad policy."

In the match of dry games between Mr. MORPHY, the American champion, and the celebrated Hungarian player, six games have been played. Mr. MORPHY has won four; Baron LOWENTHAL, 1; and one game drawn.

A fire at Pest has destroyed the Exchange at Antwerp, with its magnificent bronze cupola, arcades, and the Tribunal of Commerce. The Chambers of the Bourse, with the City Archives, are completely [illegible].

The Select Committee of the British House of Commons appointed to inquire into the origin of the claim of the Government of Hanover to levy the Sound Dues, have substantially reported "that it does not appear that any service whatever is rendered by Hanover in return for the tax levied upon the commerce of Great Britain."

On the 5th of August Queen VICTORIA sailed from Balmoral for Cherbourg.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on the 3d, for Plombières.

The Jews of London intend to present to Lady [illegible] a costly silver suite consisting of a table and [illegible] composed of solid silver, as a mark of their sense of the obligation they owe to her husband.

The Paris *Univers* says: "A great nation should always boldly avow its acts, and never permit them to be misrepresented. Let us proclaim aloud that Cherbourg has been created by hostile feelings towards England, and that otherwise its creation would have been unnecessary."

The English Consul at Alexandria is said to have requested the presence there of a man-of-war in case of violence against the Christians in the approaching Ramadan.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* publishes an ukase conferring, without delay, several important privileges on the peasants belonging to the appanages, assigned to the princes of the reigning families. These prerogatives render them almost freemen. Imperial ukases have been sent to the nobles of the Government of Orenburg and Kalouga, in Russia, granting them permission to form Emancipation Committees in those Provinces.

The Bombay papers contain a copy of Lord CANNING's proclamation to the rebels. It holds out no hope of mercy to those who were immediately concerned in the murder of Christian British subjects; to those who may have harbored such murderers (knowing them to be such) terms of life are offered, provided they surrender by the 30th of September, and to all others, not acting on their own free will and authority, but aiding and abetting some principal, a general amnesty is offered and their estates are guaranteed provided they lay down their arms by the above date.

A Marseilles dispatch asserts that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had issued a general order to the troops informing them that they want to go into cantonments, and that fully effective operations would be suspended until after the rainy season.

[illegible] report that NANA SAHIB had been [illegible].

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4—noon.

The Bank of Trade has reduced its discount to [illegible] per cent.

The Government is said to have definitively resolved to allow the Sikh into five great military commands, but the sanction of the Cortes will be necessary for the execution of the project.

The Germanic Diet will come to a vote on the 12th August on the propositions presented in the Diet by the Commission charged with the affair of the Duchies.

The journals of Paris and Brussels complain of the dearth of news.

The Siege of Cherbourg are the only stories of importance at the present moment.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 4—P. M.

[illegible] quoted at 70½ for both money and account.

[illegible] Aug. 4—P. M.

[illegible] THE PRINTER TRAGEDY IN HOUSTON-STREET.

A Young Girl Murdered by Her Lover—Suicide of the Murderer—Coroner's Inquest on the Two Bodies.

The murder of a young German girl, named VALENTINA GUIGER, by her lover, a young German, named PHILIP MANCHENHEIMER, at a late hour Tuesday evening, and the subsequent suicide of the murderer, were briefly announced in yesterday's TIMES. The young girl was shot at No. 257 Houston-street, where she boarded, the ball penetrating the heart and killing her instantly. Immediately after the murder the young man hurried to his lodgings, No. 229 Sixth-street, and shot himself in the head. Part of his forehead was blown away, and a portion of his brains was scattered about the floor. He lived till 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the only words he uttered being a call for some water soon after the occurrence.

Jealousy was the cause of the murder and suicide. MANCHENHEIMER, about two years ago, became acquainted with Miss GUIGER, and the acquaintance soon ripened into the intensest love on his part. This love was not reciprocated. Strong hope was entertained by MANCHENHEIMER of securing the object of his attachment. He told several of his friends that he was going to marry her, and prepared suitable apartments for himself and his intended wife. He was led to believe that a young man living in the same house with his victim was an accepted lover of hers. One night, knowing that they were out taking a walk together, he armed himself with a dagger, and stealthily watched them, and, as he afterwards declared, intended to have killed them both had the slightest evidence of attachment for each other been exhibited by either of them.

On Tuesday evening he invited Miss GUIGER to take a walk with him, and they, accompanied by the lady with whom Miss GUIGER boarded, went to a German Theatre in Forsyth-street, and there spent the evening drinking lager bier. He appeared to be in excellent spirits, and talked about the Atlantic Cable and other matters of prevailing interest. At 11 o'clock they went home, and, directly after entering the house, he pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot his victim. Mrs. DRESSNER, the lady who accompanied them, had gone into a back room to light a lamp, when she heard the report of a pistol, instantly followed by the snapping of a pistol. As the weapon with which he subsequently shot himself was a double-barreled pistol, there is no doubt that, after discharging one barrel at his victim, he intended to make way with himself with the contents of the other barrel, and failed in his intention only because the cap did not explode. He entered his own boarding-house laughing, as though he was greatly pleased at something, and in less than five minutes shot himself as described. About 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, he called his landlady to his room and showed her the fragments of a likeness of Miss GUIGER, which he had just broken in pieces by throwing it violently on the floor. As he left the house, a few minutes afterwards, he told the landlady that if he did not come back shortly, she must sell his effects and take the proceeds as pay for what he owed her.

Miss GUIGER was a native of Kensingen, in Germany, where her parents still reside. She came to this country about three years ago, and has most of the time worked at dressmaking. She was a few months past nineteen, possessed a neat, trim form, a bright, fresh countenance, and is said to have always conducted herself virtuously and respectably. MANCHENHEIMER was twenty-two years of age, and a painter by profession. He was a young man of temperate and industrious habits, and has been four years in this country. Inquests were held yesterday on the two bodies, by Coroner CORNEAY, a large and vastly interested crowd being present. The following is the testimony taken and the verdict:

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Anna Dreisiger sworn—I live at No. 257 Houston-street; I have known deceased for a year and a half; she has lived with me about fourteen months; she has no relations living in this City or in the United States; her father lives in Kensingen, Baden, Germany; Philip Manchenheimer has been in the habit of calling to see the deceased since she has boarded with me; she sewed for a living; Manchenheimer told me not long since that he had proposed to the deceased to marry her, but that she refused to marry him, saying that she was too young, and did not care to get married yet; nothing was said by Manchenheimer showing any determination to revenge himself upon Valentina for having rejected him; I saw very evidently, though, that he was greatly displeased at her treatment of him; as far as I know, Valentina received no letters from Manchenheimer; no other young gentleman was in the habit of visiting her; Mr. Manchenheimer called to see Valentina about seven o'clock Tuesday evening, and asked her to go out with him and take an evening walk; she immediately consented to go with him, and he asked me to accompany them, which I did; we stopped at the Theatre, in Forsyth-street, kept by Mr. Rattmand, and each took some lager-bier to drink; we sat close together, and the conversation was about the Theatre and ordinary matters; nothing passed between the two regarding love or marriage; Manchenheimer appeared to be in very good spirits, and talked very pleasantly about the new Telegraphic cable and other events of interest; about eleven o'clock in the evening we returned home; I went into the back room to get a light, and had hardly left the room when I heard the report of a pistol; instantly following the report I heard the snap of a pistol; as I opened the door Valentina fell upon the floor, and Manchenheimer seeing me, immediately ran away; I asked Valentina what the matter was, but she made no reply; I at once alarmed the inmates of the house, and on examination, found she was dead.

Antonia Sonckman sworn—I live in Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; I knew Mr. Manchenheimer and Miss Gaiger; they frequently came to Mr. Brekler's brewery in Sixteenth-street, to drink lager-bier, and I used to accompany them there; Manchenheimer never told me that he was engaged to Miss Guiger; he frequently told me that he was very fond of her.

George Purdy, sworn—I reside at No. 229 Sixth-street; Mr. Manchenheimer has lived with me for the past year; he occupied a small bedroom; I have known Miss Guiger for nearly two years; she used to live in the same house with me before she went to live with Mrs. Dreisiger, in Houston-street, where she was shot; while she lived in the same house with me, she and Manchenheimer used frequently to walk out together in the evening; about a month ago Manchenheimer told me that he wanted a large room with a double bed in it, as he intended shortly to marry Miss Guiger; he said that two young men, painters by profession, lived in the same house with Miss Guiger, and that he was jealous of their attentions to her, and that he wanted to get her away from there; he was afraid that for his interference in the matter they would attempt to do him personal harm; he showed a pistol which he had in his pocket, and declared that if any one troubled him he would shoot them; this was about two months ago; he went out in the early part of the evening and did not come back till four o'clock in the morning; some three weeks ago he told me that he did not expect Miss Guiger would marry him, as one of the young painters living in the same house with her had won her from him; about this time he and Miss Guiger had a quarrel at my house, and she became considerably enraged at him, and tore his shirt-bosom during a slight scuffle between them; they afterwards settled the matter and went out together; at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, came into the house and went directly to his room; a likeness of Miss Guiger, which was hanging on the wall of his room he took down and dashed in pieces on the floor; he called in my wife and showed her the fragments of the likeness; she asked why he had broken the likeness, and he replied, "You never mind; you will know by and by;" he then went out and told my wife as he left that if he did not return in three days, to sell his personal effects and appropriate the proceeds to payment of what he owed her; at half-past eleven o'clock Tuesday night, he came into the house in a state of high and seemingly pleasurable excitement; he laughed, but did not say anything, but went up directly to his room, closing the door after him; I went directly to bed, and in about five minutes heard the report of a pistol proceeding from his room; I ran directly to his room and saw—the light was burning in his room—that he had shot himself in the forehead with a pistol; he was sitting undressed near the bed; he said nothing, except to ask for a drink of water; I gave information of the shooting to the police, and sent for a physician; Captains Squires and Hart soon came to the house.

Francis Bressler, sworn—I live at No. 257 Houston-street; last Winter Miss Guiger worked out, and the son of the man she worked for used to come home with her at night; Mr. Manchenheimer heard of this, and one night watched them; as soon as Miss Guiger went up to her room he hurried after her; she asked him how he came there so quietly, and he told her that he was watching to see if the young man who came home with her paid any special attention to her, and if she reciprocated his attentions; he told her that it was lucky no endearments passed between them, as he was armed with a dagger and would have killed them both instantly.

Dr. Alexander B. Mott, who made the post-mortem examination of Miss Guiger, testified that the pistol ball entered the left breast, passed through the left ventricle of the heart, and lodged in the lower lobe of the left lung; the deceased died instantly; the appearance of the wound indicated that the muzzle of the pistol had been placed in immediate contact with the breast.

There being no further evidence, the Jury, after brief deliberation, rendered a verdict as follows:

THE FIRST VERDICT.

That VALENTINA GUIGER came to her death by a pistol shot wound in the left breast, which passed through the left ventricle of the heart, thereby causing instant death, and that said injury was inflicted by Philip Manchenheimer, under the excitement of jealousy, on the night of the 17th day of August, inst.

The same Jury held an inquest upon the body of MANCHENHEIMER. The evidence given above was admitted as testimony in the case, with the additional testimony of Alex. B. Mott, reporting the post-mortem examination of the deceased. His statement showed that the deceased had discharged the muzzle of his pistol at his own head, the ball passing through the frontal bone, the left eye, and then the ball passed in an oblique direction, lodging in the brain. The Jury rendered the following verdict:

THE SECOND VERDICT.

That the said Philip Manchenheimer came to his death by suicide by shooting himself with a pistol through the frontal bone, thereby inflicting such injury as to cause his death on the 18th of August, 1858.

At the conclusion of the inquests it was stated that it would be necessary that the body of Miss GUIGER should be interred in Potter's Field, as she had no friends here to pay the expenses of a burial elsewhere. Thereupon, a contribution was at once taken up among the gentlemen present, and a sufficient sum raised to secure a proper funeral. The body of MANCHENHEIMER was taken charge of by some friends, and will be interred to-day.

ALBANY.

Gerrit Smith's Intentions and Expectations—He goes for Acquiring Cuba—Republican and Americans of Albany—Aspect of Congressional Districts—Triumph of "the Old Man" in Albany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, August 16th, 1858.

A leader in the GERRIT SMITH movement assures me that it is Mr. SMITH's intention to "stump the State," and make thorough work of the canvass so far as he is concerned. The opinion is soberly expressed also that Mr. S. will stand at least an equal chance with the other candidates whoever they may prove to be; and some of his fanatical supporters go so far as to assert their belief in his election to the office of Governor. They say that when he ran for Congress, only a few had the least confidence in his success, while his election by a very large majority was the result. They argue that something like a similar state of things surrounds his prospects in the State now. It is said Mr. SMITH, when on the stump, will not hesitate to declare himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba as one of the *live questions of the day*. This is no new declaration with Mr. SMITH. Such has been his view of the subject from the first; *and in this respect, I apprehend he has the popular judgment with him.* If the acquisition of Cuba, however, depends on the contingency of Mr. SMITH's election this Fall to the office of Governor of our State, I conclude that event may be considered as indefinitely postponed. If it depended on his reciving from 30,000 to 50,000 votes then the possession of the "Lone Star" might be said to be a tolerable certainty.

At a meeting, a few evenings since, of the American General Committee of this city and county, the resolutions of the Republican General Committee, inviting a union on one County and Congressional ticket, were the subject of action. In response to this invitation, a Committee, corresponding in numbers to that appointed by the Republicans, was selected to take the matter in charge; but first and foremost, the "Binghampton Platform" was laid down, as indicating where the Americans stood, and that on it the union must take place if at all. Though the meeting was something like a week since, the proceedings have not yet been published. Why?

Movements in most of the Congressional Districts are becoming quite active, both as to candidates and a union of the opposition forces. The question naturally arises, should the opposition unite generally in the Districts, what would be the complexion of our next representation in Congress? *In other words, how do the Districts stand?* A reference to the returns of the last election, and a comparison of the votes cast by the three parties then for the office of Comptroller, will probably afford the best clue to a solution of the question. I have gone through such a comparison, *commencing with the Ninth District*, thus leaving out of the question the first eight districts, now represented by Democrats, most, if not all, of whom were chosen over union candidates two years ago. The comparison by Districts is as follows:

Ninth District—Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties. Represented by John S. Haskins, Anti-Lecompton Democrat. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,537, Rep. 3,272, Am. 2 448.

Tenth District—Orange and Sullivan Counties. Represented by A. S. Murray, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,009, Rep. 3,521, Am. 2,534.

Eleventh District—Ulster and Greene Counties, Represented by W. F. Russell, Democrat. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,587, Rep. 3,063, Am. 3,369.

Twelfth District—Dutchess and Columbia Counties, Represented by John Thompson, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 3,007; Rep. 4,446; Am. 2,367.

Thirteenth District—Rensselaer County. Represented by A. B. Olin, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,768; Rep. 2,030; Am. 3 240.

Fourteenth District—Albany County. Represented by Erastus Corning, Democrat. Vote last Fall: Dem. 7,534; Rep. 3,844; Am. 4,155.

Fifteenth District—Saratoga, Washington, Warren, and Hamilton Counties. Represented by Edward Dodd, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 5,574; Rep. 7,646; Am. 3,714.

Sixteenth District—Essex, Clinton, and Franklin Counties. Represented by Geo. W. Palmer, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,977; Rep. 4,219; Am. 2,103.

Seventeenth District—St. Lawrence and Herkimer Counties. Represented by P. E. Spinner, Rep. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,117; Rep. 8,607; Am. 629.

Eighteenth District—Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady, and Schoharie Counties. Represented by C. B. Cochrane, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 7,102; Rep. 7,043; Am. 3,209.

Nineteenth District—Otsego and Delaware Counties. Represented by A. O. Morse, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,720; Rep. 7,072; Am. 1,280.

Twentieth District—Oneida County. Represented by O. B. Matteson. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,661; Rep. 7,561; Am. 402.

Twenty-first District—Cortland, Broome and Chenango Counties. Represented by Henry Bennett. Vote last Fall: Dem. 7,380; Rep. 847; Am. 1,397.

Twenty-second District—Oswego and Madison Counties. Represented by H. C. Goodwin, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,656; Rep. 9,232; Am. 1,074.

Twenty third District—Jefferson and Lewis Counties. Represented by C. B. Hoard, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 5,974; Rep. 7,547; Am. 473.

Twenty fourth District—Onondaga County. Represented by Amos P. Granger, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 5 669; Rep. 6,237; Am. 807.

Twenty-fifth District—Cayuga and Wayne Counties. Represented by E. B. Morgan, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,360; Rep. 8,225; Am. 2,058.

Twenty-sixth District—Ontario, Seneca and Yates Counties. Represented by E. B. Pottle, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 5,063; Rep. 6,054; Am. 1,343.

Twenty-seventh District—Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler and Tioga Counties. Represented by J. M. Parker, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,308; Rep. 7,219; Am. 2,909.

Twenty-eighth District—Steuben and Livingston Counties. Represented by W. H. Kelsey, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,836; Rep. 6,258; Am. 2,293.

Twenty-ninth District—Monroe County. Represented by L. G. Andrews, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,540; Rep. 4,942; Am. 1,507.

Thirtieth District—Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany Counties. Represented by J. W. Sherman, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,212; Rep. 8,706; Am. 1,448.

Thirty-first District—Orleans and Niagara Counties. Represented by Silas M. Burrows, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 2,112; Rep. 4 047; Am 2,320.

Thirty-second District—Erie County. Represented by Israel T. Hatch, Democrat. Vote last Fall: Dem. 6,954; Rep. 3,909; Am. 3,005.

Thirty-third District—Chautauque and Cattaraugus Counties. Represented by R. E. Fenton, Republican. Vote last Fall: Dem. 4,018; Rep. 7,638; Am. 1,665.

This comparison, embracing the whole State outside of New-York and her connections, shows that there are but eight Districts in which the Republicans have an absolute majority over Democrats and Americans; that there are but three Districts in which the Democrats have an absolute majority over Republicans and Americans; that in not a single District have the Americans an absolute majority; but that they hold the balance of power in fourteen, or nearly one-half o the State.

The incentives to union are thus strikingly exhibited, for it is apparent that it is only by thoroughly uniting the Republican and American vote that the Democrats can be prevented having the next delegation in Congress from this State There are Districts where the Republicans and Americans are nominally strongest, in which it will be hard work to beat the Democrats by any union of forces; for it should be borne in mind that in some cases, the union will be quite as much in form as in substance.

The primary elections for Ward Delegates to District Conventions for the choice of Delegates to the Republican State Convention were held today. It seems to be conceded that, in popular parlance, the "old man" carried the day, high and dry. In other words, it is claimed that the *Evening Journal* people will have the State Delegates. RODERIGO.

CANAL SABBATH CONVENTION.—A call has been issued for a Convention of the friends of the Sabbath to be held at Syracuse, September 14, to secure the observance of the Sabbath on the State canals by closing the locks on this day.

[illegible]

Letter from the Hon. Wm. Montgomery of Pennsylvania.

The following letter has recently been published in the Uniontown *Standard*. It will be seen that Mr. M. is in favor of the admission of Kansas as soon as a fairly formed Constitution is presented to Congress:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter propounding several inquiries has been received and considered. In order that an American citizen may intelligently exercise the right of suffrage conferred upon him by our Constitution, it is first essentially necessary that he should know the opinions of the candidates whose names are before the people. Holding no views on public questions which I desire to conceal, or which I would not boldly avow anywhere, and convinced that your inquiries are prompted by no idle curiosity, but from a sincere desire to be certainly informed of my views on the subjects embraced in your interrogations, I will answer your questions with pleasure.

In regard to Kansas, I would say, that in the event of her people rejecting the Lecompton Constitution, I can see no objection to her admission at any time that she may present to Congress a Constitution legally and honestly formed, which has been approved by her lawful voters at a fairly conducted election.

On the subject of a tariff, while I am not the advocate of "protection for the mere sake of protection," yet I am the devoted friend of a revenue tariff, with duties so arranged as to wisely and judiciously discriminate in favor of our own productions and manufactures, and *thus incidentally foster and encourage their growth and prosperity*, and shield them from the injurious consequences of a free competition with the cheap products and labor of other lands. I regard the reduction of the duties on wool and iron by the tariff act of 1857, as unwise, impolitic, and highly prejudicial to Pennsylvania interests.

I remain yours truly, WM. MONTGOMERY.

JESSE R. MARSHALL, Esq., Jas. K. Kurtz, Esq., and others, Committee.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION AT PAWTUCKET—GREAT FACTORY BURNED.—At about 4 o'clock this morning the boiler connected with DEXTER BROTHERS' cotton mill, on the corner of Pleasant and Main streets, in Pawtucket, exploded, tearing the building in which it was located into fragments, and sending the timbers and materials in all directions. One half of the boiler was thrown fifty feet into the grocery store of Captain ALBY, smashing everything in its way. An adjoining building, occupied by Dr. DAVIS, was rendered almost a complete wreck, and his stock of drugs and medicines destroyed. The mill soon took fire, and all but the walls was destroyed. A fireman was much injured, but probably not fatally. A boy was taken out of the ruins three quarters of an hour after the catastrophe, and was living at last account. A large eight inch timber was blown about four hundred feet, striking on the roof of Mr. J. H. WEDDA's house, and passing down through two floors to a bedroom where two boys were asleep, yet not striking their bed. They had a very narrow escape, however. The cause of the explosion was a lack of water in the boiler.—*Boston Journal, 16th.*

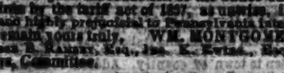
THREE CHILDREN PICKED UP IN LAKE ERIE.—The Windsor (Can.) *Herald* gives the following particulars of the finding of three children floating in Lake Erie, on Thursday last: "Mr. OWEN was crossing from Sandusky to Kinsville in a small schooner, and when about eight miles from one of the islands, he fell in with a small boat containing three children, the eldest about 11 or 12—a girl—the others much smaller. The boat was full of water, drifting before the wind, and they up to their necks in water. From being so long in the water they had become almost speechless, and were with difficulty freed from their hold on the boat. From the eldest Mr. OWEN learned their names and where they belonged, and kindly took them home. From the father he learned that they had been in the water from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. They had been seen in the boat in the morning, shortly after which they were missing. The father started in pursuit, but failing to find them he returned to the island."

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock stitch.



This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Brilliant Torchlight Procession OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

I am requested by the Board of Engineers, who are Marshals of the Firemen's Torchlight Parade, to notify companies, out of this City, that this parade is to be of New-York City and County Firemen exclusively, and no others will appear in the line.

Chief, HENRY H. HOWARD, Grand Marshal.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Stearns and Marvin's WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.

For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York. No. 36 NORTH MAIN-ST., St. Louis. No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New-Orleans.

☞ Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is the only Safe in market which combines BURGLAR-PROOF QUALITIES WITH PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE. These Safes have LILLIE'S COMBINATION POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, which cannot be picked. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ Just Out—Latest Patent—New Ready. BARTHOLF'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Call, see and examine same. Office No. 468 Broadway, corner Broome st.

☞ Hatters' Plush and Trimmings OF EVERY VARIETY AND NEW DESIGNS, IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY ROBERTS AND CATHELL, No. 112 Broadway. N. B.—PELONGS FOR UNDERTAKERS' USE.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try It. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ An Elegant English Brussels Carpet for one dollar per yard; good ingrain Brussels, eighty and ninety cents; three-ply carpets, 87½ cents; a beautiful all-wool ingrain carpet, 50 cents; oil-cloths, 30 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents; and Window shades, $1 to $2—at the great warehouse of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Hill's Hair-Dye 4s. a Box, Black or Brown.—No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; S. S. WILLIAMS, Newark, N. J., and all Druggists in the United States. Also, Infallible Unguent for the hair.

☞ Singer's Improved Hemming Gauges.—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—VAN PELT.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 14, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Mr. Wm. CLARK, (of Stewart & Co.,) to Miss REBECCA VAN PELT, only daughter of J. J. Van Pelt, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

SIDELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, CORNELIUS LOW SIDELL, aged 25 years and 4 months.

The friends of the deceased, and of his family also those of his brother, W. H. Sidell, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 West 24th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FOGGIN.—In this City, on Tuesday Aug. 17, Mrs. SARAH FOGGIN, relict of John Foggin, deceased, aged 64 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Abram Utter, 356-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

GYBE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, after a lingering illness, Mr. GERARD W. GYBE, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 152 East 28th-st.

STARR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, DELIA, widow of John L. Starr, and daughter of Ralph I. Westervelt, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church in Ming-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, SERENA G. GREENE, in the 84th year of her age.

Her remains will be removed from the residence of her father, No. 94 Prince-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The funeral services will take place at the house of her brother, Harvey Greene, Elizabeth, N. J., at 2 P. M., the same day. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WILDE.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 18, at the residence of her father, in the town of Bushwick, MARY M. WILDE, daughter of Saml. Wilde, aged 19 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the [illegible]

SILK GOODS.

FALL TRADE.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,

NOS. 283 AND 285 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.

Take pleasure in informing their customers and friends generally throughout the country, that they are now prepared to offer one of the most

ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

AUTUMN GOODS

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Constant additions of desirable articles will be made by every steamer, and no pains will be spared to display an assortment of Goods, which for

BEAUTY, VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS,

CANNOT BE SURPASSED

PRICES AS LOW

and

TERMS AS LIBERAL

as those of any other HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Special attention is invited to the Departments of

HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,

in which will be found every variety of articles usually kept by houses which devote themselves to these branches exclusively.

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—And the way it was laid, with splendid portraits of Cyrus W. Field, the Governor of Newfoundland, Captain Hudson and Professor Morse, and beautiful views of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and Valentia, Ireland, will be found, with the best stories and all the news of the day, in this week's HARPER'S WEEKLY, PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK.
YANKEE JACK.
DUBLIN BOY.
Mr. W. J. Florence
Mr. W. J. Florence
Mr. W. J. Florence
COSTUMES, PROPERTIES,
NEW SCENERY, AUTHENTICITY!
CHARMING SONGS!
DELIGHTFUL DANCES,
MORMON.
Mr. W. J. Florence
TO-MORROW—
FORTY-FIRST NIGHT OF THE
FLORENCES.

BERGH'S GARDEN,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1856.
THE TWO GREAT PIECES
MARIANA WHITEHEAD
COLUMBUS.
Mr. BROUGHAM.
A. H. DAVENPORT.
Mrs. BLAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, S. D. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager, Mr. Fox.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 28,
THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE!
Mr. W. J. Florence
COSTUMES, PROPERTIES,
NEW SCENERY, AUTHENTICITY!
CHARMING SONGS!
DELIGHTFUL DANCES,
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A. H. DAVENPORT.
Mrs. BLAKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MELB. LORAINE
FRIDAY AUG. 29.
PALACE GARDENS.
GREAT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
BENEFIT OF MR. THOMAS BAKER
ON TUESDAY NIGHT,
GRAND CONCERT,
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS.
FIRE BALLOON &c.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 661 and 663 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

GENERAL PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY
THE GRAND CONCERTS
JONES'S WOOD,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 32.
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES,
ON THIS DAY,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 32.
THE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERT!
UNITED STATES.
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
HERR WEINLIGE,
THE SINGING SOCIETIES.
"A Firm Rock is our Lord."
THE FIRST CONCERT
WILL COMMENCE AT
½ O'CLOCK.
THE SECOND.....4½ O'CLOCK
THE THIRD.....6½ O'CLOCK
THE PROGRAMME OF EACH ON THE THREE
CONCERTS
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ MAX MARETZEK.
THE GROUNDS WILL BE ILLUMINATED
BY
SPLENDID CALCIUM LIGHT.
ADMISSION AS BEFORE,
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
BENEFIT OF MR. THOMAS BAKER.
PALACE GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, AUG. 19
SUPERB ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND CONCERT,
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS.
FIRE BALLOON &c.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS,
GRAND CONCERT.
THOMAS BAKER.
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOON, &c., &c.,
By the Famous Artist,
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,
Given at Atlantic Gardens, Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Rebecca's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Statuary, &c., on exhibition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST DESERVING, FAITHful and competent woman, to undertake all kinds of housework thoroughly; references unquestionable for neatness, integrity and efficiency; also, a very nice, smart, genteel young girl, willing to make herself useful—nursing, light chamber-work, sewing or going errands. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Filbert-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, IN A respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, or to do chamber-work and fine washing. Can do it in the neatest manner. Is fully competent, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 127 East 32d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, to attend a lady of quality, or to act as companion to a lady; would leave the City if required, or would board with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss M. E., Chatham-square Post-Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a first-rate Cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Can produce the best City reference. Has no objection to any part of the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 121 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY or Country, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No 49 6th-av., near the Savings' Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN, to do housework or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit; is a person of most exemplary character, faithful to her employer, and wants a good home. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Will take moderate wages.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references from their last places; can be seen at No. 124 14th-st., near 1st-av., room No. 11; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference can be given. Apply at No. 136 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country with a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 286 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WIDOW, a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of the nursery; has taken the entire charge of infants from their birth. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 189 East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EFFICIENT AND respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; they have the best City references. Apply to WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or housework by a trustworthy and highly recommended English girl, either in the City or country; she is very neat and will be found efficient in her duties. Can be seen at HENDRICKSON & CO.'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, sisters; one as first-rate cook and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 244 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH excellent City reference, a situation for herself and niece, a girl of 12 years; the cook understands meats and poultry, baking, &c; wages $8; the other will mind baby, sew, and run errands; wages $2. Call at No. 218 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to make bread and all kinds of pastry; has no objections to go a short distance in the country, if suited. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Has seven years' reference from her last employer.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, residing in the country, to do washing for single ladies or gentlemen, or a family. French fluting done in the neatest style. Where she lives there is fine bleaching ground. Apply to day at No. 36 Spring-st., or afterwards, address, H. K., Windfield Depôt L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 3 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and as matron. Good City references given. Call at No. 231 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, if necessary; the best of City reference from her last employer given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 30 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended girl, a situation as general housework; is a beautiful washer and ironer; has four and a half years recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 43 East 23d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A first-class family, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would go as nurse; good City references given; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper. A home for herself and child more desirous than large salary. Can be seen at No. 268 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry-st. for three days. Inquire for Mrs. SHELL.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITtations, out-West; one as teacher of music and singing, the other as saleswomen in a fancy store, or any light business. Address M. P., stating where an interview is requisite, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. She understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity, in the basement.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Can be seen at room 14, No. 156 High-st. Has good city reference.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two colored girls—one as cook, one as laundress. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a middle-aged woman in every way capable. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millinery or fancy dry goods business. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, UNmarried, of refinement and education, would like to superintend the house of a widower, teaching young children, or would act as companion to a lady. Unexceptional reference given and required. Would not object to go South. Apply at No. 41 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 10 to 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN SEWERS.—TWO HUNdred neat, tidy and smart plain sewers can find immediate and steady employment at the two factories of the subscribers; one situated at the corner of 32d-st. and 8th-av.; the other over Hitzelburger's saloon, between 20th and 21st sts., 6th-av. None but good sewers need apply. W. J. & C. H. THOMSON.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, IN A Wholesale Fancy Goods House; one who resides with his parents; about 15 years old, and can bring unexceptionable references; one who has been in a store before preferred. Apply to LYON BROTHERS, No. 22 Warren-st., between 2 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, WILLING TO make himself generally useful, to go into the country. Apply at No. 30 Amity place.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE FANCY goods business. Salary $60 first year. Address Box No. 1,386 Post-Office, till Thursday.

SERVANTS WANTED.—ONE TO DO GENERAL housework and one to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children, in a plain family. Welsh or German preferred. None need apply except those of tidy habits and well recommended; such will find a good home. Apply at No. 107 Houston-st., near Sullivan.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 424 Broadway; also, coachmen, garden'rs, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 138 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HERMAN LODGE NO. 187, I. O. OF O. F. Brothers of Herman Lodge No. 187, are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother ROBERT BEER, this DAY (Thursday, 28th inst.), from his late residence, No. 423 East 89th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the W. G. ROBERT CLARK, Sec'y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation; is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of a gentleman's horses; is also a good plain gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first-class City references. Can be seen at Mr. James Dezan's Gallery Store, No. 125 4th-av.; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 123 this Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or would be willing to work in a stable, or assist in a garden or on a farm; would be willing and obliging to obtain an honest living; a good home more of an object than the wages; has City references. Can be seen for three days by addressing P. B., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A COAL yard, by a middle-aged man, who has been engaged in the coal business for the last five years in one yard; is unexpectedly out of employment, and would take a situation at a very small salary rather than do nothing. Can give good references. Address J. W., Box No. 100, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober young man; is a good, careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; is a good vegetable gardener; he refers, by permission, to JOSEPH ROBINSON, Esq., No. 42 Nassau-st. Address P. M. N., box No. 178 Times Office, for two days.

TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation in a store as light porter, packer, bundle carrier or anything else; writes a good hand. Address THOMAS BYRNES care of F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. References—MOONEY, MANLY & Co., No. 4 Murray-st.; F. C. WELLS, & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN OLD-COUNtry waiter, as Gentleman's in a hotel. Speaks English, French, Spanish and Italian; has lived some years in the old country; knows their habits and manners. No objection to town or country. Address F. M. G., Union-square Post-office. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN and wife, no children, situations, he as a thorough coachman and groom, also a first-class gardener; understands all kinds of country work. She is a first-class cook, bake and laundress. Both are willing and obliging and highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business the last ten years, and can give the best of City references. Address W. H. P., Box No. 177, Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, is also a careful driver, and can be of utility in himself useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM DAYTON, Ohio, who is well acquainted with the Western and Southern country and commanded a good trade, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good establishment. Address A. J. S., French's Hotel.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 159, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk; has had over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper by double entry. Address B. W. G., Box 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman; he thoroughly understands his business; can give City reference if required; has no objections to the country. Apply at A. SMITH'S feed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN who can speak and write English, German, French and Spanish, a suitable situation. Book-store or Law-office preferred. Address A. C., Box 116 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, where he can make his own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 94 Degraw-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS old, a situation in a wholesale grocery or broker's office; is a good penman, and correct in figures; City reference from last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 158, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a groom and waiter; has a gentleman's family; has good reference from his last employer. Address D. S., Box No. 105, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man of good habits, with good reference; he understands the business in all its branches. Address F. R. P., Box No. 210 Times Office.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and Educational Union, La Farge Building, No. 289 and 293 Broadway, New-York. Principals, trustees and parents can secure competent teachers, tutors or governesses, graduates of the first institutions, without delay or expense.

TEACHERS WANTED—Several accomplished female teachers, for first-class positions, with corresponding salaries, and among them a lady fully competent in French, music, and English branches, as governess in Louisiana. Salary from $600 to $1,000, and board and travelling expenses paid. We are also authorized to receive pupils for all the principal seminaries on the most favorable terms. Address RICE & ANDREWS, New-York.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY IN Westchester County, 44 miles from this City by railroad, a young lady to teach principally French and Music (instrumental); duties will be light, as the boarding department is small. Term begins early in September. Call on, or address, JOHN HOBBS, Esq., care of Clarke, Austin & Co., No. 3 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE FOR THE ENSUING year, a young gentleman, unmarried, as teacher, to go South. The applicant must be American, thoroughly versed in the mathematics and the modern languages; also, a member of some Church. Apply in person, and with references, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 184 Fulton st., New-York.

INSTITUTRICE.—A FRENCH LADY, OF GOOD education and accustomed to teach, desires to find an engagement in a school or private families, to teach her language. An agreeable intercourse with persons of good society is of more consideration than a high salary. Best references given. Address N. N., Box 180 Times Office.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor of a select school. Can teach French, German and the piano. Best reference given for character, qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 417 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as teacher of the common branches. This State preferred, but would have no objections to go to New-Jersey or Pennsylvania. Address TEACHER, Box No. 808 Times Office.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT FEMALE TEACHER for a ladies' school in Virginia; one that speaks and teaches French, music on piano, drawing, &c. Competent persons only may address, with terms and reference, to Post-Office, Box No. 3,040, New-York.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, who has met with rare success, both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or professor. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 101, Times Office.

TO SCHOOLS.—M. P. CAVERT, A. M., FOR nine years principal of Amsterdam Academy and Female Seminary, is open to an engagement with some eligible School. May be addressed for four weeks at Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New-York.

A YOUNG MAN WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the classics and mathematics, by reason of several years' experience as Principal of Public Schools and Academies, desires an engagement, at a liberal compensation. Address HOMER, Box No. 176 Times Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHing English, French, music, and drawing, desires a situation in a family South. Can be seen at the Merchant's Hotel, by inquiring for Room No. 117.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomium, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since, I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1856.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1844, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1855.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least seven-ty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York. (In the great New-York Wire-Railing Establishment.) and No. 111 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

INSTRUCTION

THE SIDDONS PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 108 Fifth-avenue, corner West 16th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 30 West Twelfth-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a graduate of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs. Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 8. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school, and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At their former residence, No. 29 Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th-st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of Ladies purposed to be placed under their care, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mdme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, expected to the meaningless method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute as eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth, New-York; Rev. E. Robinson, Esq., also be made to Wm. Watson, Esq., Park-place; J. S. Petrie, Esq., Otto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William-st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON.) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 15. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d st.

References—Bishop Potter, of New-York; S. H. Tyng, D. D., New-York; A. D. Gillette, D. D., New-York; John C. Appleton, New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 31 and 30 West 16th-st., between 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

REID & HOFFMANN.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUItion of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen and instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.

The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This institution, which has been in successful operation for twelve years, is open at all times for the reception of pupils. The most thorough instruction is given in every department.

The Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MME. AERSCHMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 31 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 182 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

MRS. CAILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 10th of September.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING School, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is now open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1st.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 34th-st., first door from 5th-av., reopens on Sept. 15.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, and of high respectability, desires a home in a quiet private family. As an equivalent, she will instruct one or two little girls in all the usual branches of a polite education, including French and Music. Address HOME, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS—UNRIvalled in excellence and purity of tone, are now offered at prices according to the times. New-York Pianos at very low prices. Second-hand Pianos within the means of all classes. Pianos to rent, and rent applied of purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 480 Broadway.

Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH a plush top and iron screw, for only $3.50. Second-hand and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pieces sad melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.

S. T. GORDON, No. 708 Broadway, near 4th-st.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, by Hall, of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. Second-hand piano fortes will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 356 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BAVEN,) Piano-Forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broad way, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Tribune Building, on Park Row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 60 7th-av., cor. 13th-st; rent reasonable; the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Duane-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE JULIEN Hotel, situated in Washington-place, corner of Mercer-st., and within one hundred feet of Broadway. This house having been put in first rate order will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. Apply to M. MEGAN & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 335 Broadway, (three rooms.) Apply at CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Brady House, Astor-place, 6th-st. and 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE—VERY DESIRABLE, No. 37th-st., near Dr. Spring's Church. For sale or to rent.

A number of dwelling-houses, in the best parts of the City, for sale.

VACANT LOTS—200 feet front, on 6th av., opposite Columbia College ground, for sale.

E. W. BENEDICT, No. 15 Nassau st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—TO A good and responsible tenant only. A first-class, very convenient, and full-furnished house on West 22d st.; located in one of the best in the City. The house is four stories, brown-stone front, with large rooms and every convenience; in excellent order and nearly new. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 37TH-ST., between 4th-av. and Broadway, to a small private family only; is in perfect order. Rent to a satisfactory tenant, $1,300. To see the house, apply at No. 52 East 32d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR FIVE, 20 or 21 years, with renewals; 100 lots of ground lying between 19th and 24th sts. and the 10th av. and Hudson River. Desirable locations for business. For particulars, apply at the office of JAMES H. WELLS, No. 187 5th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Premises. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AND SHALL positively be disposed of within three months—beautiful private residences in the City of Brooklyn, L. I. The property is as follows: 1. One tenantory English gothic cottage, 46x40 feet; one do. 27x30 feet, each with five full lots; one three story brick house, 26x30 feet, three full lots, and carriage house attached. Each house is in perfect order, inside and out, and substantially built with all modern improvements; grounds tastefully laid out with great variety of choice bearing fruit trees, grape vines, shrubbery, ornamental trees, &c., &c., and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay and East River. Each place is within one and a half miles of Wall, Atlantic, Fulton, or

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the World. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN HOOPER, BANKER, No. 271 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st. Drafts on Great Britain for £1 and upwards. Remittances by mail or express forwarded as directed.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Metropolitan Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr. Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 16th August, 1858, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 15 Exchange place.

ERIE RAILROAD FAST-DUE COUPONS Extended, for which the highest price will be paid, by MAXWELL & DAVIS, No. 50 Exchange place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. from the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES: Charles M. Russell, James Warren, Josiah Oakes, Daniel S. Fearing, Arthur Leary, Joe'h Gaillard, Jr., Wm. H. Russell, S. W. Hamilton, J. W. Wasserbury, A. C. Downing, Dennis Duer, Wm. H. Gray, G. B. Lamar, Jno Stayard, Jr., Geo. T. Adee, Wm. E. Dunscomb, H. B. Minturn, J. J. Astor, Jr., J. H. Wolfe, Reuben Withers, F. J. Delano, J. Townsend, E. C. Center, J. Howland, D. D. Smith, F. C. Foster, Rob. S. Hone, E. V. Hoffman, J. Anthony, Jr., J. P. G. Foster, J. A. C. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to denizens the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON; the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

Oswego, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

WM. S. SLOUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that day.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order,

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000. This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS: HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT, LITCHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL, CHAS. E. SWORDS, J. S. RANSOM, JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND, JOEL COMPTON, DON ALVINZO CUSHMAN, D. HENTY HAIGHT, U. M. SMITH, JOSEPH LA FRENCH, ALFRED WILLIS, LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, SILAS BEONSON, ALVE S. LAING, A. E. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE, JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD, JOSEPH W. GRILLES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE, S. T. MOOL, HENRY S. LEVERICH, GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., J. R. HOLCOMB, HUGH LAING, President. JAS. B. ANES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CASH CAPITAL $300,000, With a large surplus. Office NO. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank.) New-York. Insures property throughout the United States on favorable terms. Losses, if any, may be paid by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. H. DOUGERTY, President. ALBERT WELLER, Vice-President. J. N. KELLER, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 9, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE JAMES BANK having expired, pursuant to chapter 341 of the laws of 1856, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired, pursuant to section 35 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 23.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON Lull kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. S. BERRY, No. 26 Chatham-st., up stairs.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 226 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All orders sold at the lowest factory prices. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN L. MOORE.

COCOANUT EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY Cheap, never spoils, burns as well as sperm, entirely free from smell. JOHN G. QUINCY & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

PERSONS OF SMALL MEANS CONSTANTLY Supplied with Sewing Machines, on the Weekly Payment System, at the office of the Sewing Machine Exchange, No. 335 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE PENINSULAR AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 80

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $115
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
EUROPA, Capt. C. Leitch. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. R. Leitch. NIAGARA, Capt. Byrne.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. C. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New-York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Capt. Bell	Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Ralk	Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.		Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
ARCTIC	Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6
NORTH'N LIGHT	Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Arctic, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passengers from Europe.

Bonds delivered in London and Paris.

C. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest and cheapest passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful middle-sheet steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others as the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90; second class, $60; third-class, $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars apply to

WM. A. HALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, John Hayes, commander, will sail from New-York for Liverpool, direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to

RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

For third-class passage apply to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, first of the mail steamers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage and valuables delivered to passengers may be sent on board the day before sailing, marked as below.

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. BRATTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line.

FROM NEW-YORK.

HEMBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ..., at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIGS, No. 17 Broadway.

GALWAY AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new powerful and fast steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Watson, commander, will be dispatched, positively on Saturday, August 21. 1st class, $90; 2d class, $50; 3d class, $30, including free tickets from Galway to any of the principal cities of the United States. For passage or other particulars, apply on board, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Charlton-st., or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. S. JONES, Notary Public, No. 115 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Assimilated citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON, formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York.

HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.

The A 1 splendid clipper VICKERY is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin $125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin ... 150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin 100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin 125
To San Francisco, in steerage 75

For freight and passage, inquire of

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No 6, North River.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane.

HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane.

HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $32; Albany, Ga., $34. New York to Columbus, Ga., $32; Macon, Ga., $31; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will, in consequence of the detention of the COLUMBIA at Quarantine, leave, Pier No. 5, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. The steamer JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug. 28. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 39 Broadway. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 12, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $6; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. GROCKER, Master, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely, for Savannah direct. Through tickets to Macon, $31; Montgomery, $34; Atlanta, $32; Columbus, $32; Albany, $34; Mobile, $22; New-Orleans, $25. Freight 4 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance, 50c. half rate. Apply to E. F. GROWNELL & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAFFERTY, will leave Pier No. 11 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Through tickets to Macon, $31; Augusta, $30; Atlanta, $32; Columbus, $32; Montgomery, $34; Mobile, $22; New-Orleans, $25. Freight 4 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance, 50c. half rate. Apply to E. F. GROWNELL & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUSTA.—[illegible]

FOR SHREWSBURY AND TOMS RIVER, touching at Long Branch, Point Pleasant, Ocean Grove, Fort Washington and Shrewsbury and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Board of Aldermen. The Annual Report of the Joint Committee on Celebrations, [illegible] the Board of Aldermen and the Board of [illegible] from the [illegible] Original.

The blackened front of the City Hall, over which [illegible], located yesterday morning [illegible] of a man who has just re[illegible] dirty hat that was too tight [illegible] the dark covered windows of the upper [illegible] gutted rooms behind, are like the [illegible] of one who has seen too much of the [illegible]. Within, when you enter, the first thing [illegible] you is a pile of blackened rubbish—water [illegible] from the upper stories, and Policemen [illegible] from without, excluding all who [illegible] there. The Governor's Room is [illegible] of its furniture—the door way is choked up [illegible]. The paintings and furniture, including [illegible] writing-table, have been removed to [illegible] of the Board of Aldermen. None of [illegible] of little importance, mostly "Papers of the Board of Aldermen," and similar [illegible] which were stowed in the upper story [illegible] destroyed. It is supposed that the fire [illegible] in the roof, where these books were [illegible] of fireworks were found in that [illegible] and papers which were saved out [illegible] thrown away, are piled up, [illegible] all more valued damaged, [illegible] Clerks were at their desks in the [illegible] and other public offices, yesterday [illegible] at the Hall was in a measure suspended [illegible] that it will cost full $50,000 to repair [illegible] has been done to the building.

[illegible] City Hall, all day yesterday, there [illegible] of the boys, men and women, some [illegible] before them, and comparing [illegible] place before—some sitting on the [illegible] among the ruins, and some [illegible] the stands and carts of the huckster[illegible] of peaches, apples, pears, candles, [illegible] commodities, who had taken possession [illegible] ground,—and some doing just nothing [illegible].

[illegible] many conjectures concerning the origin [illegible] fire. Some said it was Accident, some said it [illegible], but all agreed that if there had not been [illegible] on the part of somebody, both [illegible] would have been watched so [illegible] that neither could have applied the torch.

[illegible] the rooms in the lower stories of the [illegible] were well watered. Room No. 1, in [illegible], the old quarters of the Chief [illegible] hereafter to be occupied by Judge [illegible]'s Court—was wet. So were No. 3, the office [illegible] Square; No. 17, occupied by the Joint [illegible] on Accounts; No. 7, the Fire Telegraph, [illegible] room,—the telegraph instruments [illegible] somewhat damaged, and for a while unfit for [illegible]—and in some of the other rooms on this floor [illegible] were in the basement) water trickled down, [illegible] were destroyed and little damage was done [illegible] many of the rooms on the first floor were [illegible], but little damage was done to them and no [illegible] destroyed. The documents filed in the [illegible] offices of the several courts, which are established [illegible] City Hall, fortunately escaped any serious [illegible] though some of them were considerably [illegible] by water. The Clerk's Office of the Superintendent of Repairs, located in the second-story, just opposite [illegible]'s room, has suffered most. A large [illegible] rolls, and records of naturalization [illegible] thirty years or more, which were [illegible] in a store-room immediately above, were [illegible] drenched with water, but can be rendered [illegible] by drying. Fortunately they are not [illegible] importance.

[illegible] room used for used for storage by the Clerk [illegible] Superior Court, and containing the judgment [illegible] of the Court since 1823, was saved. A few [illegible], however, are missing, and others are soiled. [illegible] were very busy yesterday removing the rubbish [illegible] Hall. The Detective Police and Mayor's [illegible] were in charge of the building.

HOW THE FIRE OCCURRED.

[illegible] following affidavits of the Bell-ringer of the [illegible] Hall and his two friends, were made and sworn [illegible]:

[illegible] County of New-York: *George Bevins*, being [illegible] says: That he resides at No. 169 Elm [illegible] in this City; that he is one of the bell-ringers [illegible] the City Hall bell-tower; that on the night of the [illegible] and morning of the 16th of August, 1858, deponent [illegible] on duty as such bell-ringer, and commenced [illegible] at 9 o'clock in the evening of the 17th inst.; [illegible] there until and after the burning of the [illegible], that a short time after deponent reached [illegible] and commenced his duties, the exhibition [illegible] commenced on the roof and on all sides [illegible] City Hall; that deponent, after the fireworks [illegible] ended, had sat and about ten o'clock, smelt [illegible] and went out on the roof and discovered [illegible] was more or less fire in the numerous [illegible] that had contained fireworks on the roof; that [illegible] poured water on the fire and endeavored [illegible] on the same; in this deponent was [illegible] Messrs. Smith and Hilton, who [illegible] company on the roof; [illegible] assisted in putting out the fire at that [illegible] the cupola and the bell tower and cupola, [illegible] that all was safe; that deponent and [illegible] and Hilton concluded such examination [illegible] half past ten or a quarter to eleven; deponent [illegible] then went into the bell-tower [illegible] there until about twelve o'clock; deponent [illegible] looked out and saw more fire among the [illegible] on the roof and went out with the said Smith [illegible] and Hilton and endeavored with water to put the [illegible]; deponent had succeeded in quenching [illegible] fire when a whistle came from [illegible] of the City Hall; deponent went into [illegible] to answer this call, leaving his said [illegible] on the roof; on entering he found that [illegible] coming up from the floor below the [illegible] between the clock-set is situated; [illegible] that the smoke was so [illegible] that he could make [illegible] before deponent then en[illegible] alarm but was only able to [illegible] on the bell with the lever when he [illegible] to leave by the smoke and heat. Said [illegible] Smith, then hoisted [illegible] Hose Company No. 13 to the roof, and [illegible] the flames. Deponent remained [illegible] Mr. Bevins went home [illegible] of exhaustion from [illegible] during the even[illegible] been indulging in [illegible] liquor; nothing was [illegible] in the [illegible]

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